Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 143 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Serembau
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, at the entrance of the Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.
Tel. No. 3297.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, ETC.
Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co. Auctioneers on MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) will sell by public auction at the above-mentioned premises very rich teak and blackwood furniture containing dining, drawing and bed-room sets such as fancy silk tapestry lined drawin room suites, fancy carved cabinets, single and double door almirahs, marble top dressing chest of drawers, panel and glass door cupboards, marble top center tables, dinner wagons, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, armed and armless chairs of various kinds, dinning tables and chairs, glassware and crockeryware, etc.
At the account and risk of the parties concerned. Fancy articles of jewellery such as diamond rings, Marquises, roses, noserings, collar buttons, kudas, pearl, necklaces and bangles, etc.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishvarsingh at his shop at Kanidhenco Gully Mulji Jetha market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser S. Hoogi, Esq.
22 bales each 40 pieces cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of corid, bags of juwari, bags of hirda, bags of bhusa, bags of gram, bundles of cloth, box of luggage, bundles of gunny bags, bundle of wooden planks, bundles of iron bars, bundles of dry dates, empty wooden boxes, empty wooden casks, loose iron pipes, bags of rasin, bags of charoli, bags of betelnuts, pieces of wood, tins of ghee, box of preserve, docras of picking cotton, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4083.
AUCTION SALE OF 326 BAGS RICE AND 393 BAGS SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at D. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex. s.s. "Pallrana."
326 bags rice.
393 bags sugar.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, 19th June, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—
Provisions, glassware, shoes, hardware, piecegoods, machinery parts, sugar, green copras, loaf sugar, potato starch, cement, iron axles, iron bars, empty cases, casks, drums, etc.
154 bags potato starch.
119 bags loaf sugar.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moossa the following goods:—
5 bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 1000.
5 bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 1008.
AUCTION SALE OF SAFES.
Under instruction from P. S. Mellor, Esqr. Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following safes belonging to Hostile Firms
Belonging to W. Wolf and Sons.
2 large iron safes.
Belonging to R. Ditmar and Co.
1 large iron safe.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.
SALE OF 753 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—
By order of Hajee Syed Abdul Rasool Yeadi and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting buyers, Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan and Co.
Ex. s. s. REANW.
Mark—D. W. made in Java, Volkart Bombay.—251 bags Java Sugar.
Mark—D. W. made in Java, Volkart Bombay—251 bags Java Sugar.
Mark—R. T. made in Java, Volkart Bombay.—251 bags Java Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery orders within three days from the day of sale.
SALE OF 18 BALES WHITE TANJIBS AND WHITE SHIRTINGS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Mr. E. E. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. The International Stores:—
3 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360.
Ex. s. s. MAHANADA.
2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 360. Ex. s. s. City of Madras.
On account and at the risk of Mr. J. E. Monallim.
5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 300, Ex. s. s. Castalia.
3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 170 of delivery contract.
By order of Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. The International Stores:—
5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 351.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

...ES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Foppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO, 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced lady Matric for Music and English. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER to coach up in mathematics for matric. Apply to Mrs. N. S. GHANDHI, 42, Ardeshar Dadi Street, Khetwadi. 233

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. "THE GUJARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 237

WANTED AT ONCE—OVERSEER, experienced in architectural buildings work, pay Rs. 90 a month. Apply sharp to STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 256

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 197

FITTERS, TURNERS and MOULDERS—Permanent employment available in Liputana. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 262

REQUIRED—A capable OFFICER, well versed in English, Sanskrit and Urdu with special taste for History and Archaeology and assist in the compilation of Alwar History and Gazetteer. Pay upto Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos (which will not be returned) to The HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. 217

WANTED—For the Rawalpindi Dstrict, for a Joint District Board and Municipal ENGINEER, pay Rs. 700—50—1,000. Applications for the post should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, Rawalpindi, by July 10th. Applications should be accompanied by attested copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 126

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by energetic young man of 23, with experience as an outdoor Salesman and Canvasser. Speaks good English, knows Typewriting and Correspondence. Apply Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 248

WANTED.

WANTED—ELECTRIC MOTORS by 30 H.-P. or more. A. C. Current. Apply Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 242

WANTED.—LAUNDRY MACHINES, second-hand or new, any make. Apply Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—ICE PLANT, of 25 to 50 tons per day any system, second-hand or new. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 250

WANTED—MOTOR LORRIES, 1 ton to 3 tons load, second hand or new. Apply Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—PIRN WINDING FRAMES and WEFT RING FRAMES. New or second-hand, stating Lift and Price to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 257

PARTNER WANTED—Working or Sleeping in the best equipped Cigarette Factory in the Bombay Presidency. Capital required about Rs. 50,000. Address Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 224

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Hormoniam instruction from a lady Hormoniam teacher. Six months' course. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED between Fort and Dadar, a large GODOWN or BUNGALOW to stack materials and work machinery. JEHANGIR M. MEHTA, "Sethna House," Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. 185

WANTED—Firms, Manufacturers and Dealers desirous to effect sale of any goods in up-country and Madras Presidency should communicate sending samples, specifications, etc., with EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LIMITED, 193-195, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 59

FOR SALE.

ONE 4-Cylinder 25 H.-P. MAXWELL, 5-seat torpedo body, 815 by 105 tyres, with Bosh Magneto and 4-speeds with differential gear. Apply to WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Bombay. 223

DAIMLER CAR, 8-seater 35 to 40 H.-P. torpedo body, 880 by 120 tyres, 4-speeds, Bosh Magneto 4-cylinder. Apply to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 222

FOR SALE—Veterinary and Medical Instruments, Books, Appliances, Cupboards, Tables, Microscope, Webster's International Dictionary, Thermometers. Apply LALLE, Chotani Building, Proctor Road, Grant Road. 249

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. Ruston Semi-dissiel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, four Grinding Machines, one Barley Crusher and two Rice Hullers. Apply to TARACHAND RAMCHAND No. 9, Haroon Buildings, Garrikhata, Karachi. 13

FOR SALE—At moderate prices a very decent stylish VICTORIA, built for owner in Paris by Belvalette; also a Double Brougham made in Paris. Both carriages are in perfect order. For inspection and particulars apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 142

FOR SALE—Complete PRESS-FACTORY by Nesmith Wilson 40—14 Gins factories—28 ft. by 7 ft.—20 ft. by 6 ft.—18 ft. by 5 ft. by 150 lbs.—20 ft. by 6 ft. by 100 lbs.—30 ft. by 7 ft. by 85 lbs. pressure, Lancashire and Cornish boilers. 50—45—40—32—24—20 B. H. P. crude and kerosene engines—Steam Engines of single cylinders and compound and portable types of any size—107 B. H. P. Gas Saxon plant engine—double openers—water heaters—and other lot of machineries. For particulars apply for a list from ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A big SHOW ROOM and an UPPER FLOOR on New Queen's Road. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 221

LONAVLA HOTEL—FURNISHED ROOMS, attached bathroom TO LET, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or throughout year. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 200

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edwar Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a public Holiday (Zarthost no diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th June, 1918. 144

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRATAPCHAND GULABCHAND ZAVERI has LOST or MISLAID, the Conveyance dated the 13th day of May, 1909, made between L. M. Banaji of the one part and Samrathbai, widow of Gulabchand Amichand, of the other part relating to his Ridge Road Bungalow.

Any one who has found or otherwise got possession of it or any one who has or lays any claim against the said property or the deed is requested to communicate the same to the undersigned at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., OF LONDON.

FROM 1st June, 1918, we have been appointed Agents of the above Society and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI. 254

WANTED.

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE or MATRIC as PERSIAN TEACHER in the Municipal High School. Salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. State age and experience.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman.
M. S. Board, Ankleswar.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
14th June, 1918. 258

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Resolutions already circulated amongst the shareholders will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should the said resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary,
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHANTARAM SHAMRAO DHAGAY have contracted to sell to us the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein by way of gift, inheritance, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 6/9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1360, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 759 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 595 and Street No. 54 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of Radhabai and others and on the West by Mugbhat Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Pandurang Ramji and on the South by the property of Manbai widow of Purshotam Jaitha.

Dated this 15th June, 1918.

MORESHWAR LAXMANJEE HATALKER.
ANANTRAO LUXUMANJEE HATALKER.
1st Carpenter Street, Bombay. 255

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AS there are some vacancies of clerk's appointments applications from men who have passed the Matriculation, Government School Final, European High School, the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations, are invited for the entrance examination of the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, to be held on SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1918, and the following Monday. On their passing the entrance examination, the candidates will be admitted as temporary clerks on Rs. 25 p.m. plus Grain Compensation Allowance Rs. 3 p.m. in existing vacancies and as vacancies occur. On their being taken on the list of apprentices, they will be paid at Rs. 25 plus Local Allowance Rs. 5 plus Grain Compensation Allowance Rs. 3 p.m. On confirmation in the clerical grade, they will be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 plus Local Allowance Rs. 6 p.m. They will be liable to be transferred to the Central Office, Delhi, whenever the interests of the public service demand it.

2. The subjects of the entrance examination are:—

1. English Dictation; 2. Arithmetic;
3. English Composition; 4. Handwriting.

3. Applicants holding temporary or permanent appointments under Government, should submit their applications through the Heads of their Offices. Applications received after the 6th July 1918 will not be entertained.

4. The certificates mentioned below should accompany the application:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officers of Government on the active or retired list or non-official gentlemen of similar standing.

5. The grant of a War Allowance is under the consideration of Government.

R. V. REGE,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.

Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, 12th June, 1918. 194

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAWANIDAS VALLABHDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

MONJI AMIDAS, a share broker and JUGMOHANDAS JAMNADAS MODY, an exchange and finance broker, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants; both residing at Kalbadevi Road, the duly constituted attorneys of VIRBAI, wife of Vithaldas Govindji and BHANIBAI, widow of Madhavji Gopalji sisters and heirs of the said deceased Bhawanidas Vallabhdas, both residing at Jaffrabad. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DWARKADAS RUNCHHODDAS, a widower, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, without employment, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

(1.) RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARANDAS, (2.) SOONDERDAS DHARAMSEY and (3.) RATANSEY JETHA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st an attorney of this Hon. Court, the 2nd, a merchant, and the 3rd a Managing Clerk in an attorney's firm all three residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the Trustees and Executors named in the last Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANPATRAO KRISHNARAO GORASKAR and KHANDERAO KRISHNARAO GORASKAR have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to undersigned at their Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cheulvadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3155 and Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Goolji Shinghani and Vithal Ranchhordas on or towards the West by the vacant land of the Fazendar Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the North by Cheulvadi Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Goolji Shinghani and which said premises have been in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

MULJI THAKORDAS,
Purchaser's Attorney.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORARJI VASANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lien, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and thirteen (3513) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638, 400, 638, New Nos. 4172, 4577, 4578, Old Survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2a/2121 and 2/2119 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1450, 1451, 1452, 1455 and part of No. 1456 and Street Nos. 144, 145, 146, 149 and part of No. 150 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage and the property of Mahant Narayan, on or towards the South by the properties of Kasam Abdulla and Kashibai, on or towards the East by the property of Jetha Bhanji and on or towards the West by Bhoiwada Street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated at Bombay this 15th day of June, 1918.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Nathoo Tekaji & Co., the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of July, 1912, and made between Oodhavji Dhunjibhai Engineer of the one part and Hajarimal. Nathooji and others, carrying on business in the name of Nathoo Tekaji & Co., of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada outside the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 166/4/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1952, 1953, New No. 9086 Old Survey No. 250 and New Survey No. 4946 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the North by the property of Lohar Ganesh Bhanji and on the South formerly by the property of Luxumon Ramji and now of Lukshmabai, widow of Lukshmanrao Kapdi and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of assessment under C Ward No. 7606 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 133 to 137, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re:—Estate of the late Mrs. F. Perreira:—

Gold ornaments such as necklaces, earrings, chains, head ornaments, rings, gold mounted comb, silver anklets, etc., and also blackwood almira, chest of drawers, chairs, table, sewing machine, copper pots, crockery, etc.

(2) Re:—Estate of the late Mr. J. Mackay:—One lot cartridges.

(3) Re:—Estate of the late Mr. E. W. Horn:—

One double barrel gun No. 1326, one Winchester repeating rifle No. 75813, one Desy gun, cartridges and shots.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Belhasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo:—

A large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, empty bottles of sorts, galvanized buckets, empty casks or barrels of sorts, corrugated sheets, cycle, woollen and cotton flags, galvanized pipes and fittings, hand carts, empty drums of sorts lamps of sorts, pieces of wooden miscellaneous furniture, iron and steel articles, powras, scrapers, shovels, vent shafts, W. I. scrap, scrap general, canvas, and leather scrap, rope and rubber scrap, W. I. tank, empty kerosine oil tins, ghamallas or mortar pans, bags of cement, Junction S.-W. quadrant, flap and steel pipes, C. I. vertical elbow bends, S. W. quadrant, C. I. frame, automatic flush tank, cast iron seats, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF TANJIB.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Elias Nahom Saleh of Abdul Rehman Street.

5 bales Tanjib No. 360 each containing 300 pieces.

5 bales Tanjib No. 351 each containing 300 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd. and by order of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. Agents and Managers of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Moorji Lakhamsey entering into a contract on 19th February, 1918, with the said Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., in the name and style of Messrs. Velji Jewat and Co., who have failed to fulfil the said contract, the following wastes up to 30th June, 1918:—

Card Fly No. 2 about 34 candies.
Throstle Clean about 3½ cwts.
Reeling and Sizing sweepings about 2½ candies.
Oily hard waste No. 1 about 22½ cwts.
Damaged Cotton mixing about 2½ candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BHAJIPALA STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Abdoolally Hussonally and Mahomedally Abdoolally Runawalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 252 and Street Nos. 59-67 and 212-216 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a public passage reserved to convey dirty water and the property of Mahomedally Gulamally, on or towards the North by the Bhajipala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Hooseinbhoy Tunundbhoy Misrey and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shaikh Hoosein bin Gulam Mohidin Rogay and others and are now in that of the tenants of the owners.

The property yields at present the monthly rent of Rs. 900 according to Hindoo months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Shroff and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LAW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), valuable handsome strong teakwood furniture, consisting of teakwood glass door book cases, one elegant writing table with side drawers and cupboards, revolving office chair, rich glass and crockery and cutlery, rich carpets, also a valuable collection of Law Books, novels and other useful books, etc., etc. The property of the Hon'ble Sir Stanley Batchelor.

The property of a European Military officer:—

One rich mahoganised sliding dining table by John Roberts rich Morrocco leather lined dining chairs to match by John Roberts, electro-platedware such as dishes, bowls, spoons, forks, ornaments, bedsteads, sideboards, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1918

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR TYERS AND INNER TUBES.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bombay Arsenal Yard behind the Town Hall, Fort.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
17 Old Tyres	0	3	0	21
Tyres, Canvas Tread ...	1	8	0	25
Tyers, Rubber Tread ...	0	6	0	1
Tubes Inner	0	1	1	4
Tyres solid	1	16	3	9

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DAILY **THE EMPIRE** At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The best dressed woman in America, with a beautiful creation for almost every scene

IRENE CASTLE

alias Mrs. Vernon Castle

IN

"SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE"

A Thrilling Detective Play of Fast Action and Thrills.

Commencing next Saturday 22nd June

Victor Hugo's Great Classic

"LES MISERABLES"

Revised, Improved and Brought up-to-date

The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe and Capellani guarantee the class of

"LES MISERABLES"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

THE CELEBRATED CINEMATOGRAPH ORGANISER of Calcutta, presents

MISS EMMY WEHLEN

in the Six-Reel Metro Wonderplay

"THE OUTSIDER"

An exciting Society drama in which a shop girl marries a handsome millionaire.

ALSO A NEW SERIES OF

BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS and the latest PATHE GAZETTE.

Wednesday Next

In response to numerous requests

The late SIR HERBERT TREE

will again be seen for four nights in

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

Sunday Next

MISS GLADYS COOPER

in the film version of the play

"MY LADY'S DRESS"

Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, 19th,

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS—NOVELTY MUSICAL ACT

Featuring

THE ALUMINIUM ORGAN CHIMES.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

A GIGANTIC "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTO-PLAY

THE TREASON

A Thrilling Story of Love and Warfare under modern conditions

FEATURING

ALLEN HOLBURA

Hero of "20,000 Leagues Under The Sea."

ALSO SHOWING

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-MORROW AT 5-15 p.m.

THE STORY CLIMBS UP TO AN ALMOST INCONCEIVABLE CLIMAX!

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

fresh 6,000 feet of the Third Instalment this week assumes, indeed, a tremendous proportion. Gwynn and Nan (**Mr. William Duncan** and **Miss Carrol Holloway**) come into actual grips with Death, and battle against wild lions and monster cobras for their very lives.

THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

will be ringing as usual with excitement and enthusiasm in every Show.

It is not wise to be left behind. And we suppose you are a wise person.

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 7-0, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Universal Screen Magazine

and a Comic in the Programme.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Monday 17th June

A Fantastic Musical Play in 3 Acts

"THE ARCADIANS"

Tuesday 18th June

"THE BING BOYS"

(SECOND EDITION)

Wednesday 19th June

A Musical Play in 2 Acts

(Founded on Sir A Pinero's Farce "Magistrate.")

"THE BOY"

Thursday & Friday 20th & 21st June

The Intensley Dramatic Musical tale of the East told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

Saturday 22nd June

An Operetta in 3 Acts

"A WALTZ DREAM"

Sunday 23rd June at 5-30 p.m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

The Latest London Success

"CARMINETTA"

A Musical Play in 2 Acts.

Plan at **Rose & Co.** from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

IN

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

The most thrilling serial yet.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

CHAPTER 17.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

LATEST.

LOVE, LAUGHS & LATHER

Comedy in 2 parts, by Luke.

TIME—**7**, 8-45 and **10-30** p. m. daily.

Matinee Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.

Extra Show Sundays **3-30** p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

TO-NIGHT!

LAST INSTALMENT

FINAL CHAPTERS OF

THE RAILROAD RAIDERS

featuring

HELEN HOLMES

These final episodes are the swiftest—spiciest—most thrilling of all that have gone before

PICTORIAL NEWS

(War Office Official)

The first pictures received here, dealing with the recent developments on the Western front.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 only **TO-NIGHT** At 6-30 only

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

presents

The Beautiful Soubrette & Dancer

EILEEN GRACE

In Select Songs and the well-known

GRECIAN STATUE DANCE

and

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

presenting

a Funny Musical Comedy Sketch

The Actress

Preceded by a Star Drama

Thursday June 20th

A New 3-Act Musical Comedy

MILITARY MAD

BY THE GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co. including

MISS GRACE

THE EXCELSIOR

This Evening at 6-30 p.m.

"THE RED ALPS"

Story of a Gipsy raid, staged amongst the most beautiful scenery of the world. All other technical details being equally perfect.

AN OLD-WALLED CITY OF BAVARIA

Scenic.

WIFFLES IN DESPAIR.

GAZETTE.

HELEN HOLMES WINNING

By her Daring Work in

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

A HOST OF NEW ADMIRERS

In this newest of chapter-plays HELEN HOLMES is performing feats of daring that surpass all her previous efforts. In single chapters of the new play there are more dramatic moments than the average serial has in its entire length.

CHAPTERS 3rd & 4th

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

THE THEATRE WITH A PRESTIGE—A PLAY WITH A PRESTIGE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR PARSI FAMILIES.

The Premier Theatre of the East

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

has been rented by the

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI

Premier Company of the Maharashtra

Patronised by

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Present their Favourite Masterpiece

RUKMINI SWAYAMWAR

in Marathi—Acts 1 to 5

in aid of

BHARAT GAYAN SAMAJ, POONA

on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 1-45 p. m. sharp.

Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8 & As. 12 & 8.

Plan open at the Induprakash Press, **from Friday the 14th.**

Oh, Woman!—She Is a Mystery!

Yes, ever since the day when Eve was born, womankind has been a problem, which the world has not yet ever solved! In the exquisitely romantic and enchanting Drama,

"From Jest to Earnest"

a splendid 5,000 feet Photo-play by Pathe Freres, you see one more aspect of feminine complexity. A woman here begins with an awful grim determination to wreak a terrible revenge on the assasin of her husband. Oh! How she hates him! But, she ends by falling desperately in love with him.

Just watch her closely this week at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND A WIFFLES COMIC BY PATHE FRERES IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies admitted in the First Class from Monday to Friday at *half* the present rates, that is, at four annas only.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	21.93 Unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	28.82 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known Liverpool at closing time)	July 25.84+24; Oct. 24.06+35; Jan. 23.50+32; July 26.85+42; Oct. 23.18+30
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.50 Unchgd.
July	21.85+5
Aug.	20.83+2
Sept.	19.59—2
Oct.	19.10—1

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.76 —10
June-July.	20.76

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.38—11
July	21.79—1
Aug.	20.69+8
Sept.	19.72+11
Oct.	19.18+7

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.68 Unchgd.
June-July.	20.60 Unchgd.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05 Unchgd.
July	28.70 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.28
" " Fully Good	16.93
" " Fine	17.53
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.61
" " " Fully Good	18.36
" " " Fine	18.86
" Broach Good	20.67
" " Fully Good	20.92
" " Fine	21.17
" Scinde Good	16.17
" " Fully Good	16.82
" " Fine	17.42

Unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 15.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 677. The Marwadi bazaar opened late, about 3-20 p.m., at Rs. 680 and advanced to Rs. 682. Later on the price declined to Rs. 676 and recovered to Rs. 678 with fluctuation of a rupee or so. At Colaba further changes occurred and closing rates were as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the demand has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	678
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	"	680
" M. G. Coompta.	"	"	712
" " Westerns	"	"	690

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 14th June 1918.

Cotton	10,314 bales.
Wheat	36,627 cwts.
Linseed	8,912 "
Rape, &c.	1,104 "
Gingellyseed	177 "
Poppyseed	163 "
Groundnuts	590 "
Castorseed	3,777 "
Rice	38,401 "
Myrabollams	883 "
Cottonseed	8,983 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	22,027 "
Jowar	1,583 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	9,504 "

* These include arrivals by sea.

YOUR EYE?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

WELL, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?

ARE YOU UNANIMOUS OR DIVIDED?

Of course unanimous and the verdict is that

"THE GODDESS OR THE GIRL FROM HEAVEN?"

Has been proved to be a Huge Success.

THE LAST INSTALMENT

From SATURDAY, 15th JUNE.

Saturday, & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

From next Saturday another Grand Serial.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 15th 1918.—5-45 p.m.

		Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Hali Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-38		....	7 8 6
" " Oawpore 70-38		....	7 9 0
" Karachi Bansie		....	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		7 6 0	....
" " Cawnpore		7 6 0	....
" " Yellow Cawnpore		7 10 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold		8 0 0	8 6 0
" " Thin		7 10 0	8 0 0
Teaseed, White 85.15		73 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25		....	....
" Gajar 80.69		....	....
" Black		....	....
Poppyseed, White		11 12 0	....
Groundnuts		42 8 0	....
Mowrasced		4 2 0	....
Barley		3 6 0	....
Castorseed		....	11 14

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 15 3
Linseed Sept.	9 1 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 15th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	18—9
Shapurji No. 16	14—9
Simplex No. 10	14—8
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Horses No. 36	12—4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 6 7
Fcn. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	215½
Shanghai	308
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 39-7-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-5-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 308.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 263¼.
3 Months' Sight Franc Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 158½.
Bank Demand on Singapore.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1925 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet and dull; and a comparatively limited business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,180. Swan 732-8, Standard 2,000, Simplex 930, Shapurji 140, Pearls 660, New Greats 380, M. Petit 2,560, Madhowji 2,600, Luxmi Cotton 1,830, Kchinoor 1,545, Kasturchand 1,370, Ind. Malwa 365, Ind. Bleaching 202-8, Finlay 540, Fazulbhoy 895, Currimbhoy 410, Crescent 272-8, Century 495, By. United 980, By. Dyeing 1,535, Advance 1,390, Bundi 22-8, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1,270, Tata O. 255, Tata Old D. 1,232-8, Tata New Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,180. Swan Tata Hydro 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange. Swadeshi 2,180, Swan 735, Standard 1,995, Simplex 930, Shapurji 140, Pearl 660, M. Petit 2580, Kasturchand 1,370, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 545, Currimbhoy 412-8, By. Dyeing 1,525, Bundi 22, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 128, Tata New D. 405, By. Burma 670, By. Tram 372/8, Tata Hydro 1,230, By. Steam 320.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 14th June 1918:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,00 000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,87,68,000
Sundries	14,55,000
	4,30,23,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	82,14,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,41,94,000
Bills Discounted	30,62,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	16,000
Sundries	11,53,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, &c.	1,64 84,000
	4,30,23,000

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 15th.

			Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs.	1,100-0	.. Rs.	24,825-0
Cash Certificates	"	3,177-8	"	37,246-8
Total ..		4,277-8	..	62,071-8

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Large ready Stocks

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)

Minilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.

High class English Steam Packings all sorts.

Galvanized Pipes.

Lowest price,

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3856. Tele. "Aminbros."

National Glass Works.

Agents:—
AMIN BROS & CO.,
174, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Crescent BM&C Brand
TRADE MARK
CREX WASHING POWDER

USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE, DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Northwich, England.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is th t which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.
Kathiawar.

DO YOUR BIT!!

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's Bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

AT No. 1 CRAWFORD MARKET.

We have just received a large and fine stock of 1918 season waterproof coats for sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison Give us one fair trial and see!

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hassonally
Shop No. 1, Arcade,
Foot path, Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

MANKAME BROS
ENGRAVERS &
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI RD BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.691 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	75.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do. do.	80.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	84 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.16 "
Do. do. year	14.79 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th June 1918.....	0.10 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill.	
	June		h.	m	ft.	in	June		h.	m	ft.	in.
Sat.	15	m	3	14	24	8	15	m	8	49	19	0
			3	32a	26	4			10	13a	19	1
Sun.	16	m	4	4	24	1	16	m	9	36	19	11
			4	8a	25	8			11	4a	19	3
Mon.	17	m	5	3	23	10	17	m	10	36	20	9
			4	48a	25	3						
Tues.	18	m	6	12	23	11	18	m	0	0	19	0
			5	36a	24	10			11	51a	21	4
Wed.	19	m	7	30	24	3	19	m	0	55	18	7
			6	26a	24	8			1	10a	21	5
Thur	20	m	8	43	25	1	20	m	1	47	18	1
			7	42a	24	8			2	20a	21	3
Fri.	21	m	9	34	25	11	21	m	2	35	17	5
			8	45a	24	11			3	20a	20	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
June 15 (Saturday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m	7h. 18m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m	7h. 18m.
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 2m	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Friday)	6h. 2m	7h 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—
Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3 o. p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th June, 1918, was 29.884 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th June, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal locally in the south. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab, while night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is nearly overcast and humidity is in excess. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in the south of the division. Humidity continues in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is below the average in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also below the average at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 2.18in. of rain and Bombay 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, and night temperature at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Karwar and on the south Madras coast, while a few showers are reported from the north Konkan, the Madras Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces. It has been moderately heavy on the west coast.

Conditions continue favourable for an extension of rain in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 15th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th June)	87.0	75.0	75	..	0	0
Jask	93.4	79.5	86	..	0	—0.07
Do. (14th June)	92.8	78.2	82	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	86.4	65	..	0	—0.21
Rawalpindi	102.1	82.4	45	..	0.76	+0.22
Lahore	105.8	84.3	55	..	1.52	+1.25
Hissar	107.8	83.7	43	..	0.17	—0.37
Ambala	102.9	81.1	60	..	1.69	+1.02?
Delhi	102.2	83.0	76	..	1.04	+0.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.5	86.2	63	..	0.90	+0.52
Mainpuri	102.1	82.2	67	..	0.89	+0.60
Jhansi	106.1	87.8	38	..	1.26	+0.59
Cawnpore	95.2	80.1	74	..	3.09	+2.34
Allahabad	92.2	80.4	80	..	7.46	+6.91
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.9	82.8	68	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	88.2	81.7	80	..	0	—0.14
Ajmer	97.2	82.4	56	..	0	—0.50
Jalpore	104.5	80.5	39	..	0	—0.55
Kotah	105.0	86.4	42	..	0	—0.79
Mount Abu	80.5	65.6	79	..	0.22	—0.51
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.6	79.3	73	..	0	—0.43
Dwarka	88.8	81.6	80	..	0	—0.65
Veraval	84.3	81.2	79	..	0.06	—1.39
Rajkot	99.1	76.0	64	..	0	—0.93
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	78.6	80	..	0	—1.70
Surat	92.7	80.1	81	..	0.29	—1.44
Ahmedabad	101.3	79.0	56	..	0.30	—0.80
Deesa	101.9	80.2	68	..	0	—0.25
Neemuch	98.0	78.6	61	0.09	0.10	—0.56
Indore	95.1	76.7	71	..	0	—2.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.5	76.8	74	..	1.93	+0.63
Saugor	100.0	78.6	45	..	1.86	+1.03
Hoshangabad	98.9	74.8	74	0.25	1.64	+0.14
Khandwa	97.9	78.9	63	..	0	—1.56
Akola	90.9	80.5	63	..	0.67	—1.46
Amraoti	98.3	78.8	62	..	1.58	—0.89
Nagpur	87.4	76.2	66	0.09	4.03	+0.90
Chanda	88.5	78.0	84	0.04	2.77	+0.08
Raipur	85.2	74.1	80	..	8.99	+1.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	80.8	86	0.10	2.43	—4.24
Ratnagiri	87.5	78.1	76	..	5.18	—9.46
Marmugao	86.7	..	84	..	3.58	—11.86
Karwar	82.5	74.0	93	2.18	5.62	—14.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.4	74.9	57	..	0	—2.58
Ahmednagar	94.1	69.5	57	..	0	—3.28
Poona	92.4	69.5	67	..	0.18	—2.36
Sholapur	96.1	71.8	55	..	0.60	—2.26
Bijapur	90.8	71.5	70	..	0.02	—2.29
Belgaum	84.0	67.2	77	..	0.44	—3.47
Aurangabad	96.6	73.1	60	..	0.34	—2.53
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.6	80.7	48	..	1.08	—0.06
Hyderabad	94	9	78.7	58	..	1.16	—1.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.5	75.1	90	1.52	10.81	—9.06
Calicut	78.8	74.1	94	1.48	6.00	—12.05
Cochin	81.0	73.5	85	1.27	9.85	—4.89
Colombo	84.8	77.2	92	0.22	1.44	—3.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	76.0	..	..	..	—2.26
Bellary	95.6	74.1	65	0.11	0.16	—1.02
Cuddapah	98.1	78.8	61	0.08	0.16	—1.03
Madras	93.5	72.9	70	0.82	1.35	+0.38
Bangalore	86.1	66.2	76	..	1.35	—0.68
Coimbatore	88.8	71.4	74	..	..	—0.89
Trichinopoly	96.5	78.2	68	..	1.10	+0.30
Negapatam	90.0	76.6	78	0.76	0.96	+0.41

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Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,70,604-10-5; the Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 3,000; the Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1918-19, Rs. 2,500; Mr. Vassanjee Muljee, Rs. 100; Messrs. Thakorlal Maganlal and Co., Rs. 100; the Bombay Copper Merchants' Company, Rs. 51; Mr. Birdiuchandjee Poddar, Rs. 50; Mr. Sassoon E. Nissim through Mr. E. Levy, Rs. 50; Bai Pirojbai Peerojsha Marzban in sacred memory of the anniversary day of her beloved sister Bai Meherbai, Rs. 50; Mr. Phirozsha Hormusjee Gheesta in sacred memory of his daughter Bai Jerbai, Rs. 25; in memory of the late Mr. Darasha Dorabjee Reporter, Rs. 25; the Hydrabadi Sindh Committee, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamnalal Bajaji, Rs. 25; Mr. Kamiruddin Ebrahimjee and four others, being the amount of donation to this institution paid into the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaum Bench, Bombay, Rs. 25; the Chapter Independence, No. 183, S. C., Rs. 25; Mr. Chaganlal Nemchand in sacred memory of his brother's wife Bai Ujjam, Rs. 10-9-6; a Hindu family, Rs. 6; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 27-2. Total Rs. 3,76,699-5-11.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are returns for Friday, the 14th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Chukla	2	1
Umarkhadi	0	1
Dongri	1	1
Dhobi Talao	1	0
Khara Talao	1	1
Girgaum	1	1
Byculla	0	1
Parel	1	1
Sewri	2	1
Sion	1	1
Worli	2	0
Maratha Hospital	0	2
Total	12	11
SMALL-POX	Nil	1
CHOLERA	Nil	
	1918.	1917. 1916
Total Mortality ..	102	81 73

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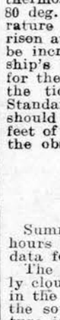

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT SUIT BY A BANK.

(Before his Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)
ALLAHABAD BANK LIMITED *v.* MOOLJI PARBHUDAS.

The plaintiff Bank, who were the purchasers of a building at No. 75 Apollo Street, had sought to eject the defendant and three other tenants, from the said premises on the ground that the same were required for erecting a new building and carrying out repairs, which were necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Bank. All the applications came on for hearing before the Acting Chief Judge, who, in refusing to make an order for immediate vacation of the premises delivered the following judgment on 8th May last:—

"It is not alleged that the building is in a ruinous condition or is in want of such repairs that unless they were carried out, the building would come to the ground. I, however, feel satisfied that the premises are required for the erection of a new building and that is a ground in respect of which the new Act provides that relief can be given to the landlord. What, however, I feel, is that there is no immediate need for making the tenants vacate. I will, looking to the difficulty of securing premises in the business parts of Bombay, give them six months' time to find out new premises, with liberty to apply at the end of the period."

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., now moved the Court for a revision of the above order on the ground that it would operate very harshly against the Bank who would have to delay their building operations. In support of his application Mr. Campbell relied on affidavits filed by Mr. Duncan Mackenzie, the agent of the Bank and Mr. Fritchley, the architect. Mr. Duncan stated in his affidavit that the bank was located in the present premises since 1911 but owing to growth of business, the premises were found unsuitable and consequently the Bank had purchased new premises with a view to pull down the same and erect another building suitable to its requirements. He also stated that the ventilation of the building now occupied by the Bank was defective and they were cramped for space as each year, with the growth of business, the staff had to be increased. On the whole the balance of inconvenience to the Bank outweighed the inconvenience to the tenants and he tehrefore prayed for a revision of the old order.

Mr. Fritchley swore to the placing of the contract and purchasing of materials for the new building. He further stated that as the prices of the materials were daily rising, the contractor would retire from his agreement unless building operations were commenced within a reasonable time. His Honour refused Mr. Campbell's application and passed the following order.

FINAL ORDER.

This is an ill-timed application, besides being entirely wanting in any ground which could not have been urged at the original hearing. Both the affidavits are concerned with facts most of which, it was open to the applicants to urge at the hearing, in as much as, they existed then. There are no fresh grounds urged of such predominating nature as would make me reconsider the orders already passed. It seems to me that the facts disclosed by the present affidavits could have been very properly urged and with great force too, if and when respondents apply for further time at the end of six months. This rather long period was given to them looking to the difficulties which tenants experience nowadays in securing suitable premises in Bombay, especially in the Fort. If the Bank has suffered inconvenience for some time, it may as well do so a little longer. That won't bring the heavens down nor irreparably ruin the health of the clerks. Application refused.

CAUSE LISTS.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT ON MOTION.

678-17—Ard H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bunsilal Motilal & ors, Mer K & Co., Bhai K & G, Manch & N, Matu J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

688-17—Mer K & Co., Bunsilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G, Maneh & N, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

581-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Lalji Ramji & Co. a firm v. Byaram Yasuji Sav & anr.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

733-13—In Person, Anant Keshav Joshi v Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke & ors, Ch M & K, Ard H D & Co., Dubash & Co., Mulji & Th, Sham M & H, Edg G W & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMER.'S REPORT.

779-05—In person Vahaljibhai Nahalchand and ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke and ors Daphtary F and D, Motichand and D.

25-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad v. Mangalji Motiram Manecklal & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K and G In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Metha Liquidator Parties concerned J S dated 16-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 —Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 19-7-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little & Co. Part heard, 2-4-18.

S. C 1891-17—Malvi M R and Co. Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

172 & 202-1917—Mahomed Husein Fatemahomed Maniar and Jakeria Fatemahomed Maniar v. Premji Virji & ors, trading as G Sunderdas & Co., Crs No. 12, Purnanand & Co.

546-17—Waman Bhow Chavan v. Bomanji Maneckji Wachha, Cr No. 2, Raghavaya N & Co.

544-16—Meghji Bharmal Magda v. Bai Nenbai, widow of Shamji Punsi & ors, Crs No. 1, Ardeshir H D & Co.

40-18—Michael Burke v. Kering Booder & Co., Crs No. 2, In person.

363-16—Dhunjibhai Framji Jussawalla v. Maruti Ranoo, Cr No. 2, Pandia & Co.

718-16—Fardunji Gustadji Moollan v. Kaikhushru Bomanji Shroff, Cr No. 1, Dubash and Co.

240-16—Sakharam Govind Rawul v. Luxuman Anant Joshi, Cr No. 6, Pandia & Co.

166-17—Sadashiv alias Baburao Jaisingrao Jagtap v. Seshmal Hazarimul & Co., Crs No. 1, Jehangir M & S.

597-17—Haridas Naranji Thaker v. Bai Jamnabai, widow of Lladhar Khetsy, Cr No. 1, Craigie B & C.

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BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ASPERSIONS.

BUREAUCRACY'S INSINCERITY EXPOSED.

Bombay's resentment against the public insult offered to members of the Indian Home Rule League by his Excellency Lord Willingdon as chairman of the recent War Conference held in the Town Hall was fully evidenced yesterday in the huge popular demonstration at Shantaram's Chawl and later at the overflow meeting in China Baug. The day was the Home Rule Day and was celebrated with a march of volunteers through the city making collections in aid of the League and with the demonstrations at Kandewadi and China Baug.

About fifty volunteers mustered at Chowpatty in the afternoon and proceeded through the city, by the advertised route, with the Home Rule flags flying. It was an inspiring sight to see them bravely marching, and the collections on the route were of a substantial kind. Many ladies and gentlemen acted as voluntary collectors on the occasion and it was difficult to withstand their persuasion, or importunities. Owing to the procession starting earlier, a large number of people had to go disappointed. Home Rule Day was observed as a holiday by the Mulji Jaitha Market, the principal market in the city. The procession starting from Chowpatty, went through the business parts of the city—Girgaum Back Road C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Shaik Memon Street, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Cathedral Road, thence to the final destination, Kandewadi where the principal meeting was held.

At Shantaram's Chawl itself, a huge crowd had gathered very long before the time of the meeting, so much so that it was very difficult to pass along the roads, and those who got admission into the square must have thought themselves fortunate, although they had to squeeze themselves somehow or other and to sit in that uncomfortable position for well-nigh three hours. The crowd was anything between ten to fifteen thousand, without taking into consideration those who left disappointed.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, being elected to preside, first addressed the gathering as follows:—

It was not without very considerable hesitation that I accepted the invitation to preside over the deliberations of this great and important meeting. We have met in order to respectfully protest against his Excellency Lord Willingdon's conduct in the chair at the War Conference that met in the Town Hall on the 10th instant. I entertain high regard for Lord Willingdon. Of all the Governors in India probably Lord Willingdon is the most popular. He is known to hold liberal views regarding our aspirations. It is, therefore, difficult for me to contemplate the proceedings of this meeting without sorrow, but I feel that I may not allow personal regard to interfere with the performance of an obvious duty, no matter how painful it may be. The duty is plain. Lord Willingdon convened the Conference, deliberately invited the prominent and leading members of the Home Rule Leagues. They, not wishing to court insult on the one hand and on the other desiring to give ample previous notice to H. E. of their intention to plead their views before the Conference, asked for information about the programme of the Conference. Lord Willingdon had before him the experience of the Delhi Conference. He knew that the Home Rule League members had the first scope given them for discussion during the sitting of the Committees that were then formed. He knew that many members of that Conference had delivered political speeches at its first sitting. With all this knowledge in his possession now mark what happened at the Conference. In his opening remarks he delivered a deliberate attack upon Home Rule Leagues He accused them of constant obstruction. He was not sure of the sincerity of their support. The Conference platform was hardly the platform for such remarks. If he did not want their co-operation he ought not to have invited the members of the Home Rule Leagues. If he desired their co-operation it was hardly the way to tell them beforehand that he did not trust them. He ought to have remembered that Home Rule Leagues gave material assistance in one way. Their organ, the "Chronicle" has always urged upon the people to give all the help they can. I venture to suggest to his Excellency that his aspersions upon the Leagues was at the very least a tactical blunder. But this was not enough. He wrote in reply to Mr. Kelkar's inquiry as follows:—

"A certain number of speakers will be invited beforehand to move, second and support the resolutions to be laid before the Conference. After these speakers have concluded their remarks, an open discussion will follow.

"The resolutions laid before the Conference will be framed to give effect to the resolutions of the Delhi Conference and will be two in number, the first in general terms and the second making specific proposals. Formal amendments will not be admitted, but any criticisms or suggestions which speakers may make in the course of discussion will receive careful consideration of Government."

There is no reservation here about political discussion. Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar together with others sent in their names as speakers. In due course Mr. Tilak rose to speak and hardly had he uttered three sentences two of which consisted of an absolute declaration of loyalty, he was stopped on the ground that he was speaking politics on the loyalty resolution. In vain did Mr. Tilak protest that the loyalty resolution had an addendum to it which entitled him to offer relevent criticism. Mr. Kelkar followed and he shared the same fate with the result that there was immediately a dramatic withdrawal from the Town Hall led by Mr Tilak. In my humble opinion H. E. in giving the ruling that he did committed a grave blunder and did a disservice to the cause which he had come to espouse. He offered a gratituitous insult to Messrs. Tilak and Kelkar and thereby to a great and powerful organisation, in the country. It is impossible to ignore or insult Mr. Tilak and his followers. Mr. Tilak is an idol of the people. He wields over thousands of men an unrivalled influence, his word is law to them. I have great differences of opinion with him, but I would be untrue to myself if I failed to acknowledge that his burning love of his country, his immense sacrifices and his resolute advocacy of the popular cause have earned for him a place in the politics of India which no other leader has. The insult offered to him and through him to the Home Rule Leagues is therefore an insult to the nation at large. Whether therefore we differ from him in politics or not it is the duty of us all who feel that Lord Willingdon's treatment of Messrs. Tilak, and Kelkar was wrong; to protest against it. I am prepared to admit that it would have been better if Mr. Tilak had risen to speak to the said resolution. It is my special and personal opinion not shared perhaps by anybody else that it would have been better still if he had preserved dignified silence; but in my opinion he had a right to speak to the loyalty resolution and offer criticism. I must dissent from the view that a loyalty resolution debars a free expression of one's sentiments. That loyalty must indeed be skin-deep which requires a wall of protection against criticism. I hold it to be perfectly consistent with my loyalty to the King to tell him that things are done in his name which ought not to be done. My declaration of loyalty will sound all the truer for the warning and I think that among the many services rendered by the Home Rule Leagues, special mention deserves to be made of their having emboldened the people to speak out their minds; and I doubt not that if they but do their duty to the fullest extent they would place India's loyalty above suspicion. For, with a true Home Ruler it must be an article of faith that the Empire must be saved; for in its safety lies the fruition of his fondest hopes. Not to help the Empire is to commit national suicide. How can we wish harm to our would-be-partner without hurting ourselves? So, whilst I fully share the opinion of the members of the Home Rule League that we must protect national honour by asking for an expression of regret for H. E's *fauxpas*, we must at the same time redouble our efforts to help the authorities in the prosecution of the war. We must not be angered by Lord Willingdon's mistake into taking a single false step ourselves. We have too much at stake; we want Home Rule and we want it in the quickest time possible, and I wish I could still persuade the country to accept my view that absolutely unconditional and whole-hearted co-operation with the Government on the part of educated India will bring us within sight of our goal as nothing else will. I do not for a single minute share the distrust of my countrymen that like so may other hopes of ours this one of Swaraj is also doomed to disappointment. Not that the Government here as also the Imperial Government have done nothing to shake our trust, only my trust rests not in their change of policy but it rests upon the solid foundation of our own struggle. Surely it must be easy for any one to see that if we succeed in controlling the development of man power and resources we will have attained to an irresistible position and power; for in my humble plan for the attainment of Home Rule I aspire to nothing less than a complete control over these two departments. The Government seek our co-operation herein, let us take them at their word. They cannot reject help willingly and honestly offered. Our supplying recruits means in spirit though not in law yet a national army instead of a hired army. I have never been able to claim for ourselves any credit for the thousands who have been recruited by the official department. These recruits have gone not as patriots, not for the sake of the country, not for the Empire, but for the money and other inducements held out to them. Recruits whom we would raise would be Home Rulers. They would go to fight for the Empire; but they would so fight because they aspire to become partners in it. They would not consider it with Sir Narayan a humiliation to fight for their hearths and their homes; but they would consider it a perfectly honourable ambition to gain freedom for their country by fighting for the Empire.

I hope that H. E. will see his way to concede to the wishes of this great meeting; but if he fails to-day, if the Viceroy also fails, I for one, shall not despair of H. E. voluntarily apologising to the Home Rule Leagues in the near future. For I know they mean to co-operate in the prosecution of the war. And when he sees this, he will realise his mistake and like a gentleman that he is will offer apology. Difficulties there are, many of the Government's creation. Thus indifference to popular opinion, their rejection of our advice tendered for the attainment of the common end, namely gaining of recruits, have made our task well nigh impossible of fulfilment, but our duty is clear. Undaunted by these and many other difficulties we should press forward and bear down their indifference to our opinion by demonstrating in practice the harm that they do to the Empire by their persistent defiance of popular will. I therefore regard the second resolution that will be placed before you not in any sense as so many conditions of our co-operation, but as a statement of the difficulties lying in our path. There are only two ways whereby we can attain our goal, co-operation or obstruction. Under the British constitution obstruction is a perfectly legitimate and well-known method for securing rights; but obstruction at a crisis like the one facing the Empire can only end in enraging the Government who are responsible for the conduct of the war; whereas co-operation will not only disarm their opposition but it will give us a strength and a confidence, which cannot but take us to our goal. The occasion for which we have met is an unique one; we are asking a popular Governor to put himself right with us by repenting of his mistakes; we are also providing that if we fail to get redress we pledge ourselves not to attend any public meeting over whose deliberations Lord Willingdon may preside in future. This is a serious step, but I think warranted by events that have taken place. The justice of our step will be proved by our future conduct, i.e., by disproving H. E's charges by a determined effort at co-operation.

I observe that to-day is the Home Rule Day anniversary. It is or ought to be a solemn day for Home Rule Leaguers. Lord Willingdon has presented them with the expression Home Rule Leaguers distinguished from Home Rulers. I cannot conceive the existence of an Indian who is not a Home Ruler; but there are millions like myself who are not Home Rule Leaguers. Although I am not a member of any Home Rule League I wish to pay on this auspicious day my humble tribute to numerous Home Rule Leaguers whose association I have ever sought in my work and which has been extended to me ungrudgingly. I have found many of them to be capable of any sacrifice for the sake of the Motherland. Some of them, I have noticed are extremely capable young men; for I am not thinking in offering my tribute to the front rank leaders of the movement. I am simply thinking of the rank and file with whom it has been my privilege to work. I wish to testify to their loyalty to the British constitution and the British connection, and also testify to their impatience of bureaucratic control. They show in an eminent degree all the virtues and vices of youth. Their language is sometimes strong, sometimes even wild, not parliamentary. They betray excessive zeal. Men of age and experience we often may find occasions to stand aghast at some of their actions; but their hearts are strong and pure. They have succeeded to a certain extent in clearing the atmosphere of cant and humbug. Their truth has sometimes hurt, but I must say that although when the Leagues were first established I looked upon them with scepticism and even doubted their usefulness, a careful examination of their work has convinced me that the Leagues have supplied a felt-want. They have put life into the people. They have filled them with hope and courage; and had the authorities not misunderstood them, I am certain they could have availed themselves of this inexhaustive reservoir of man-power. They need not be told that the members of the League realize their own responsibility, and come forward with it It was hardly to be expected of high-souled youths who had all along chaffed under bureaucratic domination.

It was the duty of the authorities who being more experienced should have known better to have made the Home Rule Leaguers their own. Whosesoever the error may be let the Home Rule Leaguers, having now realised it, correct it. Let them not lose faith in even the bureaucrats. Want of faith is a betrayal of weakness. Bureaucracy is bad it is doomed, but all bureaucrats are not bad. Our triumph

(Continued on page 8.)

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

CONTRIBUTION OF BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the application of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for contribution towards the cost of a sanatorium and a hospital to be established by the League says:—

The useful work done by the League is well known to the Corporation. Thanks to the generous donation of rupees two lakhs from the Western India Turf Club, the League has been enabled to acquire a large and isolated property admeasuring over 11,393 square yards called the "Ainha Mahal" at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, for the purposes of a Sanatorium and Hospital. It is proposed to start the institution with 50 beds and to organize it as a model institution for the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis, for isolation of advanced cases, open air treatment, and open air school for tubercular children. Its equipment and maintenance charges, it is anticipated, will be heavy, in addition to those incidental to the structural and other alterations to adapt the buildings for the requirements. Government have expresed their willingness to give a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of the buildings and to increase the present recurring contribution to the League from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 if the Bombay Municipality will, likewise, give equal amounts towards the establishment and maintenance of the Sanatorium. The Executive Committee of the League now request that a grant of Rs. 25,000 be made towards the cost of organising and equipping the proposed Sanatorium and Hospital and a yearly recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for their maintenance in addition to the grant of Rs. 10,000 made to the League every year. The Committee have much pleasure in recommending the Corporation to assist the League in the manner proposed. They are, however, of opinion that the grants should be made subject to the understanding that four representatives of the Corporation would be appointed members of the Executive Committee of the League.

Dr. Sukhia has written a long dissenting minute.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THANA.

REQUEST FOR PROVISION FROM TANSA MAIN.

The following letter from the Commissioner is to be considered at the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation:—

As there has been a break in the rains it is apprehended by the Thana Municipality that the need for the Tansa water will soon arise and to provide against such a possible contingency, I am desired by the President of the Municipality to make all arrangements necessary to provide them with a supply of water from the Tansa Main.

As the help asked for can be given without affecting the Bombay water supply, I request the sanction of the Corporation to a supply of water being granted to the Thana Municipality not exceeding 100,000 gallons per day to meet their requirements if the necessity for the same arise, at the rate of Annas 8 per 1,000 gallons, on condition that the Thana Municipality will bear the cost of the connection, as well as the meter hire and disconnection charges, the work being done by the Water Department of this Municipality.

It may be observed that such concessions were granted in the past *vide* Corporation Resolution No. 6723 and 5457 of 9th October 1899 and 1st December 1910).

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES IN BOMBAY

A report of the Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the policy of the Corporation concerning anti-malarial measures says:—

Having made careful enquiries into the way in which anti-malarial operations were carried on in the past by the Municipal Executive, the Committee deemed it ecessary, with a view to arriving at an unbiassed decision, to invite as witnesses some of the representative signatories to the petition underlying Corporation Resolution No. 4073 dated the 21st September 1914, in which strong complaints were made against the method and manner in which the officer specially appointed for the purpose had carried out his work. The evidence recorded was voluminous but of sufficient importance as to the question of facts. For this reason the Committee directed that it should be printed and circulated among all the members for their information. This was done. And it is unnecessary to make any further reference to it here beyond observing that adequate consideration was unfortunately neglected to be paid to the religious feelings and sentiments on the use of well water of large sections of the orthodox Indian community. Moreover, unfamiliar as the people were to the peculiar measures which had to be enforced in the sanitary interests of the City, the Committee are of belief that a more tactful and persuasive policy, instead of the harsh one adopted, entailing no little hardship in a few cases, might have more successfully secured the object the Corporation had in view without causing any irritation. Having considered the subject in all its bearings, the Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that the subordinate officers who for the time may be entrusted with this work should be enjoined to carry on their duties in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner.

In view of the conditions since created by the introduction of the disease amongst the troops coming from Mesopotamia the Health Officer considers it necessary and the Commissioner agrees with him that the existing staffs should be maintained for some time. The Committee concur in this opinion and they recommend that action should be continued on existing lines.

SPORTING FIXTUAES, 1918-1919.

RACE MEETINGS.

Tollygunge Gymkhana Races.—June 22nd, 29th, July 6th, 13th.
Bangalore Races.—July 2nd, 4th and 6th.
Calcutta Monsoon Meetings.—July 20th, 27th, August 3rd and 10th.
Poona Extra Meetings.—August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 31st.
Poona Races, First Meeting.—September 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th.
Poona Races, Second Meeting.—September 21st, 25th and 28th.
Meerut Autumn Meeting.—October 29th, 31st and November 2nd.
Gwalior Autumn Meeting.—November 7th, 9th and 11th.
Lucknow Autumn Meeting.—November 19th, 21st and 23rd.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting.—November 30th.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting.—December 7th.
Calcutta Third Extra Meeting.—December 14th.
Calcutta Races, First Meeting.—December 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th, January 1st, 1919.
Calcutta Races, Second Meeting.—January 4th, 11th, 15th and 18th.
Lucknow Spring Meeting.—January 28th, 20th and February 1st.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

YOUNG PARSI C. C.

June 23.—Saraswat Union C. C.
July 7.—Republic C. C.
July 14.—Orion Sporting Association.
July 21.—Chitrapur C. C.
July 28.—Sion Union C. C.
August 4.—Goculdas Tejpal High School.
August 18.—George V. C. C.
August 25.—Chitrapur C. C.
September 1.—George V. C. C.
September 8.—Prince C. C.
September 15.—Saraswat Union C. C.
September 22.—Republic C. C.

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

June 16.—Saraswat Union C. C.
June 23.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
June 29.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
June 30.—Union Cricket Club.
July 7.—Daiwadnya Cricket C.
July 14.—Young Muslim C. C.
July 21.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 28.—Young Friends U. C. C.
August 4.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
August 11.—Ghatcooper C. C.
August 18.—New Maharastra C. C.
August 25.—Parekh C. C.
September 1.—Dadar Bhandarwada C.
September 7.—Deccan Gym. (Poona).
September 8.—P. Y. C. H. G. (Poona).
September 15.—Chitrapoor C. C.
September 16.—Imperial C. C.
September 22.—Commonwealth C. C.

E. D. SASSOON & CO. C. C. V'S. RALLI BROS.

This match which was played on Saturday, resulted in a win for Ralli Bros. by 5 wickets and 19 runs. Scores:—

E. D. SASSOON.

Messrs. Isac 1, Dharadhar 1, Pai 63, Miseri 0, S David 6, Chinoy 0; Moor (capt) 41, Shroff 1, M David 1, Fernandes 1, Thanawalla (not out) 1, extras 5. Total 121.

RALLI BROS.

Messrs. Agaskar 35, Gorakshakar 0, Writer 28, Talpade (capt) (not out) 36, Machliwalla 31, Batliwalla 4, Hodiwalla 0, Kothari, Cawasji R. Parbhu and Kirtikar, to bat; extras 6. Total 140.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Calcutta Football League Committee organised an international match between England and Scotland in aid of local charities. The game was played to-day on the Calcutta ground and notwithstanding threatening weather attracted a large crowd. Rain, however, held off and a good game was witnessed, England winning by two goals to nil. On paper the Scottish defence was stronger than England's, but the latter's attack carried all before them. Lamb, the Scottish custodian, brought off many brilliant safes. White and Knight were the goal getters.

POWER TO CANCEL INDIAN PASSPORTS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In supersession of the press note issued by Government in the Political Department No. P.—3115, dated the 17th April, 1918, it is hereby notified for general information that passports issued in India may be renewed by any competent British authority, and not in India only.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

There was much better feeling in the jute share market to-day and prices ruled firmer; Northbrook being specially in demand and was done up to Rs. 61. There was not much inquiry for coal shares and in the miscellaneous department Bengal-Nagpur cotton was in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Gopalichuck 10-4, Industry 15, Saltore 7-14.

Jute:—Auckland ord 402, Dalhousie ord 550, Empire ord 64-8, Fort William ord 361, Howrah ord 45-4, 45-8, Kamarhatty ord 673, Kanknarrah ord 750, Lawrence ord 582, Lansdowne ord 363, Lothian ord 260, Northbrook ord 60-8, Reliance ord 38-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal-Nagpur cotton ord 208, Buxar Timber 16-12, Dalbhoom Gold ord 20-8, Dunbar Cotton pref 130, Eastern Paint 13-8 s.l., Indian Iron and Steel 1-8 p, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 18-8, Steel Products 3-8 p.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

THEFT OF RAILWAY WARRANTS.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Kilcoin of the C. I. D. charged Wycliffe Dayal, compounder in the Marine Lines War Hospital, with the theft of blank railway warrants. The accused was defended by Mr. Bomanshah Daruwalla.

The accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

On Friday evening the new club premises of the Indian Telegraph Association, Rangoon, were opened by the President of the local branch, Mr. G. Shead.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Whist Drive and Social Evening, Catholic Library, Cavel Street at 2-30 p.m. (Members only).

TUESDAY, June 18.

Zarthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 8-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	17 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mrs. Chimanabai slept in Jesus on 10th June, 1918, at 10-30 a.m., Bellasis Road, Byculla. The beloved wife of Mr. Shamji Mahadeo, of American Mission Church.

BAND AT THE DADAR WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5.

LECTURES ON TENNYSON.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver every Monday at 6-30 (S. T.), beginning from to-day, a series of public lectures on "Tennyson" at the Blavatsky Lodge, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort. The evening's subject will be "Enoch Arden."

ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

A member of the Hindu "B" Division of the above Association writes that hardly any meeting or any parade has been held, since long and that it is quite inconvenient to the members, especially to those that are staying far from Dadar, when after being advised to attend parade, they find that their troubles for attending the same are in vain. Several times these things were brought to the notice of the officer-in-charge of the Brigade as well as the members of the Managing Committee, but nothing has been done to remedy matters.

During the past nine months two Ambulance Classes, First Aid and Home Nursing, have been held in the Medical Mobilisation Stores behind the Arsenal and the following ladies awarded First Aid and Home Nursing certificates by the St. John Ambulance Association of India:—Mrs. M. Hill, Mrs. E. Bowdon, Miss A. Wiseman, Mrs. A. Whitcombe, Mrs. J. Donaldson and Miss A. Marshall.

A third Ambulance Class, First Aid and Home Nursing for ladies will commence on Monday, 1st July, 1918. Ladies desirous of joining are requested to submit their names to Captain T. Todd, Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, Superintendent of the Ambulance Classes. Thanks are due to Col. W. E. Jennings, A.D.M.S., Captain S. J. Barry, R.A.M.C., and Assistant Surgeon C. M. E. Warner for their kind assistance rendered to the Ambulance Classes.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Newarti Tipya and Subrao Aidoo with committing theft as servant, and abetment, of property valued at Rs. 9,195.

The accused Newarti is the servant of Hirachand Hanseji, and the accused No. 2 is the first accused's friend. The complainant is a shroff in Champagalli, and the first accused who used to sleep at night near the cash box, committed theft with the help of his friend, and they were arrested on suspicion near Prag Mahal at about 4-45 a.m. on the 9th instant, when the property was recovered from their possession. Accused No. 1 had Rs. 35 in his possession and No. 2 had G. C. notes of the value of Rs. 6,410. The rest of the property could not be traced.

Both the accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

ESCAPES FROM BAILIFF'S CUSTODY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Baijanath Singh Shanker Singh with escaping from the lawful custody of a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. It was stated that the bailiff arrested the accused at Nana's Wadi, but the latter snatched his hand, and giving a slap to the plaintiff who was with the bailiff, ran away. He was arrested subsequently, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 17th June, 1918.

THE MENACE!

We quoted in our telegraphic columns on Saturday a passage from the writer of the Calcutta letter in "Capital" in which he criticises the blunder of Lord Willingdon at the War Conference last Monday and speaks of the "menace of an apoplectic disaster" in Indian politics. The popular mind has been profoundly disturbed by many recent events and portents, the latest of which is Lord Willingdon's amazing and gratuitous outburst against Home Rulers, which is widely condemned, not only in the Nationalist organs of opinion, but in moderate Anglo-Indian journals like "Capital," and what is equally notable in journals which claim to represent "Moderate" Indian opinion. Even the editor of the "Social Reformer," who, as might be expected, endorses Sir Narayen Chandavarker's approval of Lord Willingdon's ruling in the matter of Mr. Tilak's speech, and who seems to think that the Government performed an act of unparalleled generosity in inviting Mr. Tilak to the Conference, is constrained to draw attention to his Excellency's inconsistency in making a plea for sinking differences in the first part of his speech and then uttering his rebuke to Home Rulers. He calls it a "seeming discourtesy" and can only explain it to himself by supposing that it was intended as "a solatium to those whom the invitation to Mr. Tilak and some others might have displeased." As this supposition presupposes a state of mental aberration on the part either of Lord Willingdon or the Editor of the "Social Reformer," we may turn from it to the "Servant of India," which writes in an authoritative style as the organ of the "Moderates." And here we find nothing but all-round condemnation of Lord Willingdon's conduct, first in making his attack on Home Rulers, and, second, in depriving those he attacked of proper opportunity to defend themselves. We commend the article of the "Servant of India" to the attention of Sir Narayen Chandavarker and we would ask him: If that journal represents the "Moderates," where is the political party on whose behalf he claimed to speak with all the authority of an important political leader. Can he tell us where it is and of what it consists? He can hardly make up a party composed of himself and half,—or should we say only four annas,—of Mr. Natarajan. But if the "Servant of India" represents the "Moderates" we do not see what larger following is left for Sir Narayen Chandavarker, unless we include the Jam Saheb who shares with him the custody and exposition of the "eternal veritey."

The writer in "Capital" does not exaggerate when he speaks of the menace of an apoplectic disaster, and we wish profoundly that the Government both here and in England could be moved to take note of it. It looks as if all the good that was done, and that was hoped to be done in the future, by the clear change of policy indicated last August by the release of Mrs. Besant, the announcement of the reforms and the mission of Mr. Montagu is about to be undone by two mistakes in policy of the gravest character: First, a frontal attack on the Home Rule Party, whom it is sought to dissociate from the non-members of the Home Rule League in the Congress; second, by a continuance of the disgraceful policy of ignoring the claims of Indians to equality of treatment with Europeans in military service, a matter in regard to which definite promises have been made. Take alone the question of Commissions for Indians! It is known that many months ago the Government of India sent Home recommendations in regard to this question. Months, nearly a year, have elapsed since the Secretary of State announced in Parliament that it was proposed to throw open King's commissions to Indians and that the Imperial Government were merely awaiting the consideration of the despatch of the Government of India. But nothing has been done. Do the pre-occupations of the War Cabinet, which do not preclude the consideration of a dozen other matters of more or less importance outside the actual prosecution of the war, preclude the consideration of this which involves a question of elementary justice? At a time when the Prime Minister is passionately appealing for a renewed effort on the part of India, can he and his colleagues not turn for a moment to settle by a stroke of the pen that Indians, who are asked to spend blood and treasure in the Empire's cause, shall be allowed to become commissioned officers in their own army? Or is it that the disgraceful consideration of racial prejudice and racial domination on the part of an influential clique at the India Office and the War Office is again being allowed to stand in the way of the redress of an inequality which as long as it exists together with complete political subjection justifies Sir Subramania Iyer's description in his "disgraceful letter" of the people of India as "slaves?" How many weeks have elapsed since the Delhi Conference when the promise of the establishment of military colleges in India for the training of Indians as officers was made? Why the delay? We are told the enemy is at the gate. But what is the Government doing to show show the people the gravity of the position? Questions of the utmost importance and urgency, if the full cooperation of the people is to be secured, are disposed of for the moment by prolific assurances and promises, but nothing comes out of it. Nothing is done. The Indian public is expected to grow enthusiastic on a policy of unfulfilled promises and pinpricks! Sir Michael O'Dwyer sees the folly of this when he instructs his publicity committee to see that "enthusiasm is forthcoming,"—presumably by a process of "pressure and persuasion." He has no illusions regarding the pacification of popular sentiment. He works like a Prussian. Enthusiasm must be forthcoming.

Enthusiasm will not and never can be forthcoming on these lines. If the Government are in earnest and really want to rouse the people, really want to secure their cooperation, let them read the signs of the moment. Let them consider what is the sentiment which can draw together a congregation of twenty thousand people in the City of Bombay, which can stir up meetings of protest all over the province and all over the presidency, when a provincial Governor takes it upon himself to throw an accusation of insincerity and disloyalty at popular leaders. Let them "study with care" the impressive and single-minded utterance of Mr. Jinnah which is reported in another column, which in simple but telling phrases expresses the causes of the distrust, discontent and resentment that are gnawing the vitals of the Indian people. And then let them pause before they decide to whittle down the constitutional reform which is demanded by the people and to continue to ignore their promises to redress the inequality of the treatment of Indians in their own Army.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Considering how much more the British public must be preoccupied with thoughts of the "vigorous prosecution of the war" than either the Government or the people in this country, one would suppose that matters pertaining to ordinary politics would find no place in their thoughts and much less in those of their Government. Perhaps the Mandarins in this country would let us remain under that impression if they had full control over the importation of English newspapers. But news cannot be suppressed always and forever and, so in spite of these Mandarins, we come to learn of what the British public are doing to be prepared for the future. It will be remembered that a Parliamentary Committee was appointed last year, under the chairmanship of Lord Bryce, to consider the subject of the reform of the House of Lords. Since the Parliament Act was passed in 1911, the House of Lords has been shorn of much of its power and prestige and by many politicians this was regarded as the beginning of the end, viz.,—the end of the House of Lords. The Labour Party in its programme of reconstruction has included the "complete abolition of the House of Lords" and "a most strenuous opposition to any new Second Chamber, whether elected or not, having in it any element of Heredity or Privilege" as an essential element in any scheme of political reconstruction after the war. (Labour and the New Social Order: A Report on Reconstruction). Labour has very good reason to desire the end of this assembly which, as at present constituted, is capable of doing considerable mischief to the interests of the nation at large. The war seems to have given a fresh stimulus to the idea of reforming it so as to make it really subordinate to the House of Commons. The appointment of a committee to indicate the directions in which this could be effected is in itself sufficient testimony to the state of feeling among the British people and we may take it that, when in the wake of peace, if not sooner, the work of reconstruction is undertaken and carried out, the House of Lords, as we know it to-day, will altogether disappear and that any substitute that may be devised will bear no resemblance whatsoever to it.

Lord Bryce's Conference, as this Committee has been called, has made recommendations which, if carried out, would certainly go far towards, not only doing away with the preponderance of the hereditary and privileged classes, but also to invest it with a quasi-democratic character. The main point in the Committee's report is the proposal to reduce the present House of Lords to "practically a Second Chamber which should be a revising chamber in its powers, and, in its composition, a Standing Committee of the House of Commons." The Conference considered it its duty to treat the House of Lords as a legislative body but disregarded the peerage as an order. It dismissed history and tradition and considered only the whole constitutional problem as it stands to-day. Further, it seems to have well kept in view that—

"A Second Chamber which is to fit our needs to-day can have only two appropriate functions. It should, in the first place, act as revising authority on badly-drawn or ill-considered bills, making them consistent with themselves and with the general body of law and seeing that they really fulfil the purpose which they set out to fulfil; and, in the second place, it should act as a cheak on panic legislation or legislation which there is substantial reason to believe, though passed by the elected House, does not represent the mind of the electors. It should, in a word, endeavour, not to thwart the purpose of the majority of the nation, but to see that, once ascertained, it is effectively carried out. It should be, not the rival of the House of Commons, but its assistant and interpreter."

But the means which the Committee has proposed would seem to attain these ends rather imperfectly. It has recommended the reduction of the present unwieldy size of the House and its reconstitution "in such a manner as to bring it more closely into harmony with popular feeling as represented in the House of Commons." An elaborate machinery has been outlined for settling differences between the House of Commons and the proposed Second Chamber. But the question is whether the proposed improvements go far enough and whether they give the nation an effective security against obstruction. The Committee does not seem to have given full weight to these questions. The "Free Conferences" recommended by it for adjusting differences,—in the composition of which the House of Commons will have the biggest say,—are by no means a complete safeguard against dilatory or obstructionist tactics, and herein lurks a serious danger. In its composition, the Second Chamber may lead to the ultimate exclusion of the Labour elements and it is therefore unlikely that the Labour Party will silently acquiesce in these recommendations. As we have pointed out above, the Labour Party is wholly opposed to the continuance of the House of Lords and, with this obvious danger of its being excluded, it will not welcome the proposed new Second Chamber. The interest to India is not very direct. But we welcome this and many other schemes as an indication that the war has not claimed the interest of the British Government and the public to the exclusion of all other vital matters. Our Mandarins who are exhorting us on every conceivable occasion to give up political agitation and to abstain from pressing our claims for political reforms, on the score that "At Home" everybody is absorbed in the vigorous prosecution of the war, to the exclusion of every other pre-occupation, would do well to note this.

Notes of the Day.

Yesterday's Meeting.

Yesterday's meeting at Shantaram's Chawl easily broke all records so far as Bombay public meetings are concerned. Whether for enthusiasm or attendance it was an unprecedented gathering. Not less than fifteen thousand people had assembled at the Chawl, every available inch of space and every nook and perch being occupied. Thousands, moreover, had to be turned away, and an overflow meeting of a section of the disappointed audience had to be held at China Bag. The attendance there was not less than three thousand. The occasion was one which we should have liked H. E. the Governor to have witnessed. It would have been an eye-opener to him in respect of many things about which it is to be feared his entourage keep him in dense darkness. For the rest it may be mentioned that the outstanding feature of the meeting was the spontaneous and overwhelming support which the monster gathering gave to the resolutions submitted to it.

"Sir N. Chandravarkar's Platitudes."

We quoted in a recent issue "A Ditcher's" comments in "Capital" on Lord Willingdon's *faux pas* at the War Conference. The Bombay correspondent of the same journal has the following remarks in the same issue:—

"There was a most unfortunate contretemps at the War Conference in the Town Hall last evening. Lord Willingdon who presided told a specially invited but representative audience that he did not think much of the Home Rulers as win-the-war propagandists. This raised the dander of Tilak who was beginning a retort uncourteous when he was ruled out of order by the critic he would criticise. (We have our own parliamentary procedure in Bombay). The offended Maharatta left the hall in a huff. Mr Kelkar, his fidus achates, proceeded to justify the chief and was gagged in like manner. This was too much for Messrs S. R. Bomanji, B. G. Horniman, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who followed Mr. Kelkar ot of the hall. Mr. Jinnah alone of the Home Rule forlorn hope remained and tilted at the Governor in fine style. He protested against the whole procedure of the Conference and declared that co-operation was impossible on the lines proposed by the Governor. Sir Narayan Chandravarkar's platitudes were impotent to remove an uncomfortable feeling that a most unfortunate impression had been made on the public mind at a most unfortunate time."

It would seem that, at any rate so far as Sir Narayan's War Conference performance is concerned, the solemnity of his dulness has not been mistaken for profundity! Let us hope he will float no more on the "Eternal verities."

"Foolery!"

A propos of the Canadian Government's recent polite, but firm, intimation that no more hereditary titles should be granted in Canada, and that a "time-limit should be placed on the effectiveness of those already granted," "Truth" wrote in mail week:

"The absence of Canada from the lavish Colonial distributions of the Order of the British Empire has now been explained by Sir Robert Borden with a frankness which the Downing Street announcement lacked. He was asked to prepare a list of recommendations, but, considering other business more urgent, he did not do so. The bearing of this observation lies in its application to the War Cabinet, which has dedicated not a little of the time and talent of Lord Curzon (to say nothing of the labours of the secretariat staff) to this kind of foolery."

This affords an instructive glimpse into some of the activities of the War Cabinet which accord ill with the impression of their pre-occupation in exclusively military developments which has been so actively sought to be created. At any rate it would seem that one or two members of that august and exclusive body can find plenty of time for "foolery" as suggested by "Truth." An act of supreme merit in that category, for instance, pertaining to India, was recently attributed to Lord Milner!

"Relics of the Feudal Age."

Sir Robert Borden's outspoken protest has evidently given food for thought in Great Britain. Thus the "Manchester Guardian" has been moved to the following pertinent reflections on the subject:

Reading of this request, we recognise the curious lack of imagination of which we and our Government have been guilty in not consulting the Dominions before we began to confer on them honours which are alien to their simpler and more democratic society. Ourselves too tolerant of picturesque relics of the feudal age, and careless also about honours which had long ceased to be any true test of merit, we had failed to realise how the handing on of titles to generations which had not earned and probably would not deserve them must strike a people who test every man by his individual worth and do not wish to see grow up among them an artificial aristocracy driving its position from the merits (or the means) of its fathers.

A Mutual Admiration Society.

It is an interesting coincidence that titles and honours should be in equal disrepute in India, what time the Self-Governing Dominions are openly repudiating them. The contributory causes, it is true, are different here but certainly not less weighty. The whole system of granting titles and decorations in this country has been long recognised to be purely farcical. The procedure followed by the bureaucracy in the matter might be described as that of a Mutal Admiration Society. The "I.C.S." elongates itself in due course, to such forms as "I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.", and after another interval the superlative form of the K.C.S.I.. or K.C.I.E., is acquired. Then, in a comparatively fewer cases the transcendent decoration of the G.C.S.I. or the G.C.I.E., is bestowed as the finishing touch to some particularly enterprising career. So much for the class of people who chiefly benefit under the present system, *viz.*, the bureaucrats.

An Aid to Sycophancy.

So far as the conferring of titles on Indians is concerned the system represents, in its essence, an aid to sycophancy, and nothing more. It is true enough that, once in a blue moon, some outstanding figure commands recognition as in the recent instance of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, but in such cases the bureaucracy is compelled to do something as a sop to its own conscience! The Bengal Government, for instance, waited till the rest of the world was resounding with the fame of Rabindranath Tagore before feeling equal to making him a Knight. The real feeling of the country, however, is to be found reflected in the attitude taken up by Mr. Kokhale who declined a Knighthood, and in the fact that some of the foremost leaders of the people have remained mercifully unadorned at the hands of the bureaucracy. Had India had a national government it would have delighted to honour such men as Dadabhai Naoroji or Surendranath Banerjea, and they, in their turn, could have accepted the recognition without any sense of discredit or qualms of conscience. In the present state of things however, it is, as a general rule, all to the credit of an Indian if he is innocent of a prefix or suffix of any sort or kind.

LORD WILLINGDON'S "WAR POLICY."

APPRECIATED BY KARACHI EUROPEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 15.

The Central Committee of the War League has wired to the Secretary of the Governor of Bombay as under:—The Central Committee of the War League cordially support Lord Willingdon's war policy as indicated in his Excellency's speeches at the Bombay War Conference. The War League holds strongly that all local political considerations must give way to the paramount duty of defending India and the Empire and of destroying the peril now threatening us. The War League urges and will support with all its resources the severest concentration on war activities till final victory be won.

The Committee of the Sind Branch of the European Association have also sent a telegram heartily supporting Lord Willingdon in the position taken by him at the Bombay War Conference. The Committee is strongly of opinion that political questions should stand aside during the present crisis and all efforts be loyally concentrated on the war.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 15.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has wired to the Governor of Bombay warmly applauding his Excellency's decision to exclude local politics from the consideration of the Bombay War Conference. The Chamber Committee have further wired that they most strongly support Lord Willingdon's Government in its work of concentrating on war efforts to defend India and the Empire and that they feel strongly that all politics should be sternly barred until the national danger has been overcome and the enemy crushed.

ENEMY FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

STABLE LINE BEING RE-ESTABLISHED.

WHERE WILL NEXT BLOW FALL?

With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiegne battle on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry.

The outlook is now regarded in Paris with more confidence, but anxiety is expressed in London where it is recognised that great perils are still ahead, as the Germans still have reserves enabling them to launch another offensive greater than in March last almost at any moment.

A great Austrian offensive extending along the whole Italian front from Asiago to the sea, was launched on Saturday morning. Signor Orlando announced in the Chamber that the troops are resisting magnificently.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

A semi-official statement assumes that the latest battle is now ended. It points out that each successive offensive is of less duration and on a narrower front and yields less ground and concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective and German losses proportionately aggravated. Still, there is no doubt that the enemy will somewhere renew the offensive all the more hastily, because he is weakening from day to day, whereas our reserves are incessantly increasing by the growing afflux of Americans.

DANGER NOT YET PAST.

WHERE WILL THE NEXT BLOW FALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiegne battle on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry. The outlook is now regarded in Paris with more confidence, but anxiety is expressed in London where it is recognised that great perils are still ahead, as the Germans have not shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short of complete objectives and has entailed the heaviest losses, but their advance has appreciably increased the threat to Paris, while they still have reserves enabling them to launch another offensive greater than in March last almost at any moment.

The numbers at the disposal of Prince Rupprecht, for instance, are practically identical with those a fortnight ago in spite of his sending Bavarians to assist the Crown Prince for his tired divisions have had time to recover and recruit.

There are three goals at which the enemy may strike, namely Paris, Amiens and Calais and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining the enemy's intention before the blow falls.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

A French communiqué says, there was mutual artillery activity between Montdidier and the Oise, also south of the Aisne and near Champlat and Brigny.

COVERES AND VALFERY RECAPTURED.

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF AISNE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 2-50 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

Last night's French communiqué said:—South of the Aisne local operations drove back the enemy from Coveres and Valfery, which we captured.

We gained ground east of Montgobert, taking 130 prisoners and ten machineguns.

BRITISH RAID NORTH OF BETHUNE.

196 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—We took 196 prisoners in a successful operation carried out on the night of the 14th northward of Bethune. As a result of this attack we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all objectives.

In the fighting reported on the morning of the 15th eastward of the Nieppe Forest, the enemy by a local attack carried out under heavy bombardment succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts westward of Vieuxberquin.

There was active hostile artillery fire eastward of Arras and also northward of Bethune.

We drove down two enemy aeroplanes on the 14th. The British lost two machines.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

The increase in imports for May amounted to £38,257,868 and the increase of exports to £1,529,965 compared with May, 1917.

FURTHER CALL FOR MEN.

MEN BETWEEN 49 AND 51 CALLED FOR EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-40 a.m. June 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 15.

Men of 49, 50 and 51 have been called up for medical examination.

The chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said yesterday that Sir Auckland Geddes told him he was trying to meet the urgent need for men for a year or two longer and expected the tribunals to do the same. He was aware of the public feeling about calling up older men, while younger men remained but some younger men were essential for munitions supply and could not be removed to the fighting forces till older men were able to do their work. Sir A. Geddes added that there were 60,000 fewer men in Government departments than three years ago and no industry had been more denuded of the Grade One men.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

GENERAL GRILLAUMAT'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-55 a.m. June 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 15.

PARIS.—General Guillaumat, Commander of the Army in the Orient, has been appointed Military Governor of Paris in place of General Dusail, who has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

"ENDURING JUSTICE AND RIGHT."

WHY U. S. ARE SENDING MEN TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-45 a.m., June 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 15.

WASHINGTON.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality in France is entirely overcome" is reiterated in President Wilson's reply to the message of President Poincare. President Wilson added "it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon the basis of enduring justice and right."

REMARKABLE BOOK BY GERMAN SOCIALIST.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF GERMAN ECONOMIC POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

A remarkable book is published by the German socialist deputy Doctor Lensch entitled "Three Years or World Revolution," in which the real relation between the German economic policy and militarism are more frankly stated than perhaps they have ever been in the German language.

Lensch shows how Germany's economic policy was high protective tariffs to monopolise the Home market and so create such huge profits as would enable an immense industrial expansion and successful exploitation of foreign markets. By close cohesion of industry and finance trade was organised in cartels and syndicates. Lensch waxes enthusiastic over this wonderful industrial organisation backed by the State, which enabled German goods to force their way into foreign countries.

BACKED UP BY GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

German diplomacy, he says, was constantly at the service of German finance with a strong army and navy in the background. Germany had a destiny to fulfil which made war inevitable. He repeatedly exults in charges of barbarism against Germany, saying that such charges are really a measure of foreign admiration.

Briefly, Lensch maintains that Germany's mission in this was to overthrow both Russia and Britain. He expresses contempt for France and as for Austria considers that it has lost the necessity for its existence. He speaks of liberalism and democracy as English catchwords.

MR. BALFOUR JUSTIFIED.

"The Times" publishes lengthy extracts from the book and regards it as important as showing what the ordinary German socialist thinks but does not dare to say, also as justifying Mr. Balfour's recently expressed opinion that the German commercial policy forms a substantive part of her general aim of world dominion.

SINKING OF KONINGIN REGENTES.

NOT DUE TO MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 2-50 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

The Admiralty states that the area within five miles of the position at which the Koningin Regentes was sunk on 6th June has been carefully searched, but no mines were found. We swept up nine new German moored mines between the 2nd and 7th June in the track used only by Dutch vessels employed in repatriation of British and German prisoners and which are guaranteed safe by British and German governments. These mines were not within fifty miles of the position at which the Koningin Regentes was sunk. It is clear that mines were laid to catch repatriation vessels on the passage to the west and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey if, as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk with British repatriated prisoners aboard while on the way to Boston.

It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated was exceptionally small, being 67 and of these none were aboard the Koningin Regentes.

AN IRISH PROCLAMATION.

SEVERAL COUNTIES AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., June 17.

A proclamation in the "Dublin Gazette" applies sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887 to the following counties: Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, King's County, Limerick, Longford, Mayo Queen's county, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, Westmeath and county boroughs of Cork and Limerick.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for change of venue and trial by special juries.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

TRIBUTE TO NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT'S HOSPITALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

Sir George Cave welcoming British war prisoners from Germany on their arrival at Scheveningen, paid a tribute to the generous hospitality of the Netherlands Government to war prisoners. He said that Holland had rendered many great services to the world, but none greater than those rendered in this war.

PRISONERS-OF-WAR CONFERENCE

A HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

A telegram to "The Times" from The Hague says it is rumoured that a hitch has occurred with regard to the Prisoners of War Conference, because the Germans are pressing for the return of all prisoners in Canada and Africa besides Great Britain. Sir George Cave, however, speaking to British prisoners from Germany on his arrival at Scheveningen, said he had great hopes that an agreement would be reached.

HOSTELS FOR LIMBLESS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

The Victoria Club has inaugurated a hostel fund having for its object the opening of more hostels throughout the country for accommodation of limbless soldiers and sailors while being taught a useful trade. The fund is influentially supported and organisers are appealing for subscriptions from sporting clubs throughout the Empire.

TORPEDO BADGES FOR BRITISH MERCHANT SEAFARERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

The Board of Trade announces the award of torpedo badges to British merchant seafarers, who were serving in a vessel torpedoed or mined, if afterwards they complete a further voyage in a British vessel, with a bar for every time they are again torpedoed or mined, five bars being exchangeable for a five-pointed star.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

A British communiqué says, English and Scottish battalions took sixty prisoners in a successful local operation northward of Bethune.

Successful raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector yielded a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid on a post in Aveluy wood. Local night fighting occurred eastward of Nieppe forest.

GREAT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

LAUNCHED ALONG WHOLE-ITALIAN FRONT

MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

ROME.—A great Austrian offensive opened at seven yesterday morning on the front from Asiago to the sea.

LONDON, June 16, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

ROME.—Signor Orlando in the Chamber announced the Austrian offensive. He said that very violent bombardment opened at three o'clock and an infantry attack was launched at seven along the whole line. Nearly the whole front is engaged, since the offensive extends with equal extreme violence from the Astico to the Brenta, thence to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving the Astico plateau and Mount Grappa sector and the plain. Signor Orlando added:—The latest news which has reached me summarising the situation at one o'clock is that our troops have offered magnificent resistance.

Signor Orlando continued: "In view of the gravity of battle in which the enemy has engaged his whole might any boastfulness on my part would not accord with the moderation and dignity characteristic of our race. It may, however, be stated that the first effect which usually follows a crushing offensive is wanting. (Cheers). The message I have just received concludes, 'A comparison of all reports from the battlefield shows that the attack presses wholly on the first zone of resistance alone and that not even at a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped from the powerful bombardment and enormous effectives launched in the attack, which our troops are resisting magnificently.'" (Loud and prolonged cheers).

FOUR DIVISIONS ATTACK BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S COMPLETE FAILURE ON THE RIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16, 6-10 a.m.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., June 17.

A British official communiqué from the Italian front says: After heavy bombardment from the sea to the Adige the enemy's infantry attacked throughout the day. Four Austrian divisions attacked the British front. The attack on the right completely failed with very heavy enemy losses. The enemy on the left penetrated our front line on a front of 500 yards to a maximum depth of a thousand yards, where he was firmly contained. The enemy suffered very heavy losses.

No flying has been possible for several days excepting early in the morning of the 15th June, when seven hostile machines were destroyed and two balloons brought down in flames. Our lowfliers in the afternoon were continually engaged in machine-gunning and bombing enemy bridges and a transport on the lower Piave, doing great damage.

EXTREMELY VIOLENT CANNONADING.

REPORTED EAST OF THE BRENTA AND ON MIDDLE PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

An Italian communiqué says there was intensified cannonading from the Lagarina valley to the sea and extremely violent cannonading eastward of the Brenta and on the middle Piave.

British aeroplanes on the morning of the 13th dropped eleven hundred kilogrammes of explosives on Cattaro. Although fired on heavily by anti-aircraft guns and attacked by enemy chasers, they returned undamaged.

The King of Italy to-day reviewed the Czecho-Slovak corps, which is now in readiness to fight for Italy.

ITALIAN AVIATORS' FEAT.

FLY 500 MILES TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN AND BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

A telegram from Rome says two Italian pilots have flown five hundred miles to Friedrichshafen and back and taken photographs.

[GREAT EVENTS EXPECTED IN AUSTRIA.

POPULATION INSISTING ON PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

Very little news is leaking out about the situation in Austria, but to-day reliable private information was received in Madrid that great events are expected. The population is said to be demanding peace at any price.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

MALEMA ENTERED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

ENEMY RETREATS TOWARD LIGONYA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15, 9-55 p.m.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 16.

An East Africa official communiqué says: Our pursuing columns after minor encounters entered Malema without opposition on 12th June. The enemy retreated southwards towards the Ligonya River.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ARRIVE IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

The Maharajah of Patiala and Sir Satyendra Sinha have arrived here. They were received by Sir James Dunlop Smith, two of the Secretary for India's private secretaries and the following members of the Council of India: Sir Charles Bayley and Sir Murray Hammick, and Messrs. Basu and Aftab and other officials. The voyage was not marked by any disturbing adventures.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

Messrs. Hughes and Cook, Australian representatives at the Imperial Conference, have arrived in London.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR ENTHUSIASM.

MR. HUGHES' TRIBUTE TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 16.

Messrs. Huges and Cook met with an enthusiastic reception at Euston. In the course of an interview Mr. Hughes said England stood like a granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricanes displaying in the hour of the greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought. As regards Australia the enemy's tremendous desperate blows had rekindled the fiercer fires of their enthusiasm. The Commonwealth's war spirit was growing and recruits were offering themselves in greater numbers than for two years.

Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace. The overwhelming majority of the people stood solidly for the prosecution of war to the last ounce until a decisive victory for the Allies was gained. America was stripped for the fray. "We have seen these men in thousands calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battlefield and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism, root and branch from the face of the earth."

Mr. Huges said that he and his colleagues had got new impressions of the British Navy that would last for a life-time. The arrangements for policing the Atalantic were marvellous. Throughout the journey of 14,000 miles they did not see trace of the enemy. What a tribute to the mighty power and supremacy of the British Navy.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MOBILE WAR MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16, 8-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., June 16.

Hundreds of mobile war munitions volunteers have enrolled in the last few days in response to the special government appeal, thus declaring themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in national interest.

DUFFLA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

BRINGS BACK 20 PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR, June 13.

The Duffla expeditionary force has returned with twenty prisoners. The raiders fled on the approach of the column, leaving these men behind.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of mind of the War Cabinet which has made it possible for Dr. T. M. Nair to proceed to England in order to conduct, in concert with Lord Sydenham's clique, an anti-Home Rule campaign, while a gratuitous insult has been hurled at this country in thwarting the purpose of the Home Rule Deputations. The War Cabinet has betrayed a peculiarly un-British mood, in cancelling the passports of the Home Rule deputationists, which is far from inspiring us with any confidence in the War Cabinet's doings at a juncture when high expectations are entertained of them." The Haziqul Mulk proposed and Mr. Asaf Ali, and Pt. Neki Ram Sharma seconded and supported the resolution.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

NATIONALIST WORKER SILENCED.

RENEWED REPRESSION.

ATTEMPT TO HANDICAP CONGRESS WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 13.

There is much to be said about Delhi, the work of the Congress Reception Committee, and sundry matters. But the thing which is of first importance must be related first. Mr. W. M. Hailey's administration of this Province has been one long record of repression and persecution of national workers and a corresponding *liaison* with the forces of reaction. It has been a dark enough record, beginning with the suppression of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard," its vile colour deepening in the uncalled for internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, becoming uglier and uglier in the perpetration of acts (reported in your columns from time to time) arising out of a sense of ever-growing irresponsibility regarding the free use of the infamous Defence of India Act. And now the reactionery bureaucrat has supplied a fresh illustration of his worst tendencies in clapping his favourite gagging order on another zealous national worker.

An important meeting was held at the Dharamshala yesterday and Mr. Asaf Ali was to have addressed the meeting on Mahatama Gandhi's letter regarding South African Indians, the externment of Lok. Tilak and Mr. B. C. Pal, and finally appealing for the enrolment of 1,000 volunteers for Congress work. The meeting was to have come off at 7-30 p.m. and at 5-37, the following order was served upon Mr. Asaf Ali:—

Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Order under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

"Whereas in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, there are reasonable grounds for believing that Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-law, Delhi, has acted, and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the defence of British India, the Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to direct under Section 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, that the said *Asif Ali* shall, *until further orders*, refrain from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi Province."

(Sd.) W. M. HAILEY,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi.
Dated, the 12th June, 1916.

The variation of Mr. Asaf Ali's name in the same order is notable. Anyway, the Delhi executive have added one more feather to their cap—or is it one more nail to their coffin?

We were glad to report in our last letter that the tendencies for which the Chief Commissioner is well-known had not found any very recent occasion for manifestation. But the present eruption will adequately atone for Mr. Hailey's temporary lethargy. A word may be added to show the sublime irony of the situation. It was not long ago—hardly over a month—that Mr. Asaf Ali offered himself for the "citizen army"—*for the Defence of India*! Probably that was an act most prejudicial to the Defence of India! He has also been advocating very vigorously the cause of the military strength of India and has therefore been appealing for recruits. The last time he spoke, about two days ago, he appealed for 1,000 volunteers for Congress work. Perhaps this was considered prejudicial to the public safety—for what can 1,000 volunteers do at a time of rush in Delhi but interfere with public safety! Really one begins to wonder at the peculiar constitution of the bureaucratic cerebrums. They are psychological puzzles worthy of the serious attention of the surgeon-in-charge of an asylum. But the real point is that these are not the times when any one can afford to indulge, from the Imperial point of view, in such iniquitous aberrations in this country.

But to resume our narrative. The projected meeting came off. Pandit Shiv Narain Haskar presided, and the audience received the latest perpetration of the Chief Commissioner with deafening cries of "shame," and catching sight of the muzzled speaker, who occupied his accustomed seat gave him a record ovation. Intense enthusiasm and indignation prevailed. When the Secretary of the Home Rule League said that Mr. Asaf Ali had written to him requesting him to make his excuses to the public, but hoped that the people of Delhi would 'redouble' their efforts now that he was not in a position to do more than be a silent spectator at public gatherings, the audience rose as one man and pledged their word that they would furnish 2,000 volunteers for the Congress where he had expected 1,000 only, and would in every way redouble their efforts. Memorable scenes followed. Individuals approached Mr. Asaf Ali with all sorts of promise of help. Some desired that a daily newspaper should be started to supply the want of Mr. Asaf Ali's spoken word and so forth. Three resolutions were adopted protesting emphatically against the humiliating legislation in South Africa, the externment order against Messrs. Tilak and Pal and the muzzling order against Mr. Asaf Ali.

Dr. Nair's Passport.

The Congress work is proceeding apace; things, indeed, have begun to hum in Delhi. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the citizens held under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Delhi. Mr. M. K. Acharya presiding on the 10th instant:—"That we the citizens of Delhi assembled in a public meeting to place on record our resentful protest against the frame

(Continued in Column 5.)

DEMAND OF KAIRA TALATIS.

STRIKE POSTPONED.

ON ASSURANCES OF GOVERNMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

In connection with the resolution that the Talatis of the Kaira District must stop working after the 15th instant, if no increase took place in their pay, the Collector of Kaira communicated the above matter to the Bombay Government. The Collector received a wire of the 13th instant from the Revenue Secretary of the Bombay Government to the effect that the Government was thinking about increasing the pay of the Talatis, promoting their grade and giving them a special war allowance. The copy of the said wide being forwarded to the Taluka Mamlatdars, the Talatis tender their thanks to the Government and have postponed the strike for the present.

COMMISSIONS IN I. A. R. O.

NO BAR AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 15.

The President of the Burma branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League recently asked the local Government for the interpretation of "under thirty-three" in a resolution passed at the Jubilee Hall in its relation to Anglo-Indians and he has now received the following reply:—

In reply to your letter dated the 29th May, I am directed to say that the decision as to any individual's eligibility for a commission in the I.A.R.O. rests with the military authorities. The local Government has been informed by the General Officer, Commanding Burma Division, that there is no rule against the appointment of Anglo-Indians to commissions in the I. A. R. O. The decision in the case of every applicant depends on whether he is thought to possess the necessary qualifications to fit him for commissioned rank in his Majesty's Forces with reference to the position in which it is proposed that he should be employed. An applicant's education, antecedents and other personal qualifications are taken into consideration. It appears, therefore, that the reply to the question asked in your letter is that members of the Anglo-Indian community are eligible for appointment to I. A. R. O. if they possess the necessary qualifications. Some Anglo-Indians in Burma have, indeed, recently received commissions in the I. A. R. O.

MR. MONTAGU'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

"PIONEER" AGAINST PUBLICATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

The "Pioneer" writes in connection with the recent Simla communiqué regarding the reforms:—"It is a question, however, whether in the existing circumstances it would not have been better to postpone the publication, since the discussion of the proposals put forward may have the effect of diverting attention from war efforts, in which so many non-officials including prominent Indian politicians, are co-operating. Whatever the merits of the scheme, it will not be acceptable to all sections and the revival of controversy in India at this stage is eminently undesirable."

RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE.

PROVISIONAL TREATY SIGNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 12-45 a.m. June 15.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., June 17.

Amsterdam.—A Kieff telegram says: A provisional Russo-Ukrainian treaty has been signed. It provides for the cessation of hostilities and the return home of the respective nationals and exchange of war prisoners. It prepares for the exchange of railway material and new commercial relations.

GERMAN SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

7,000 BTOE DEPORTED TO AUSTRALIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

Dr. Tsur, Secretary to the Chinese Legation, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau for Deportation of 7,000 German men and women from China to Australia, has left for Peking *en route* to Australia. It is understood that Dr. Tsur will regularly visit the prisoners' camps in Australia. The cost of the deportation will be borne by the Allied governments.

A JEW COMMANDER OF AN ARMY CORPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 16.

Major-General Sir John Monash is promoted to be Lieut.-General and given full command of an Australian army corps. This is the highest position in the British army that a Jew has ever held.

LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT TO INDIAN LEADERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

will lie in reforming the bureaucrats. If we need not say "jo hukum" and fall down at their feet, we may not shame them or insult them. Let us meet the tricks of the bureaucracy with the greatest frankness and honesty. That we should return good for evil was not said of angels but of men. The manliest course is never to deviate by a hair's breadth from the straight and narrow path; and Home Rule Leaguers are nothing if they cannot be manly. During the coming year of probation, let the Home Rule Leaguers discharge themselves as efficiently, in the work of construction as they have in the work of destruction and they will make this a day for universal celebration throughout the length and breadth of India.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman then moved:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay protests strongly against the public insult levelled by H. E. the Governor of Bombay ("shame") against the members of the Home Rule Leagues in general by challenging the sincerity of their support to the Empire, thus throwing a doubt on their loyalty to the Crown; more especially it condemns his treatment of the Bombay Home Rule leaders in inviting them to the War Conference, attacking them in his opening speech, and denying them an opportunity of defining their attitude; and it calls upon H. E. the Governor to withdraw the aspersions cast against the Home Rule Leagues and its members and to express his regret for his conduct and failing such withdrawal, this meeting appeals to H. E. the Viceroy to repudiate the statement of the Governor of Bombay, and desires to point out that such provocative language is calculated to raise a barrier in the way of hearty co-operation with the Government and that until such amends have been made, members of the Home Rule Leagues will be unable to take part in any meeting in future presided over by Lord Willingdon without in any way preventing them from doing their duty to their country and the Empire at this critical juncture."

Mr. Horniman said in view of the crowded condition of the meeting and the consequent request of their chairman for short speeches he would not dilate—perhaps it was not necessary in any case upon the nature of the insult which his Excellncy the Governor of Bombay thought fit to level primarily against those members of the Home Rule League whom he had invited to the Conference and then flouted and insulted, but also against the whole body of Home Rulers in this country which meant the vast bulk of the population of India. He, therefore, only desired to answer some of the statements that had been made by the defenders of Lord Willingdon in regard to his conduct. The explanation had been put forward in certain quarters on behalf of his Excellency, that he never had any intention of conveying such a slur upon Home Rulers, that the interpretation, that had been placed upon his language by those of them who walked out and by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah who stayed behind and threw back into his Excellency's face the insult, was not what he intended to say. Without going into all the details he would quote a few words in three separate passages from Lord Willingdon's speech which could leave no possible doubt in the mind of any impartial person, not only as to the meaning of his language, but of the undoubted fact that he invited them to the Conference with the deliberate intention of casting a doubt on their loyalty to the Empire. In the very opening passage of his speech he said: "I must at the outset be assured of the loyalty of the whole of those forces"—he was referring to "forces" represented by people who were present at the meeting—"be certain of those on whom I can rely," etc. There he had said that he must be certain ofthe loyalty of those whom he had called there to confer with him. He then went on to catalogue those of whose loyalty he could be assured, and of those whose loyalty he could be certain of. First of all he told them that he could be sure of the loyalty of Lady Willingdon. (Laughter.) They did not want to be told that. (Lauughter.) Lord Willingdon then said that he could be certain of the loyalty of the ruling princes. It was not necessary to tell them that. (Laughter). Then he came to the commercial community, British and Indian of whose whole-hearted support—except presumably their friend Mr. Bomanji (Laughter)—he could be absolutely certain and so on. But when he came down to certain political agitators, certain political leaders, some of whom were connected with that political organisation called the Home Rule League he said "I cannot honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their support." (Cries of "Shame.")

Then he went on to say: "Indeed I may frankly say that their object seems to have been to increase the difficulties of the Government whenever and wherever they existed." Mr. Horniman asked them if they had ever heard a more scandalous, and he would use the words that Mr. Montagu had used in connection with Sir Subramania Iyer, a more disgraceful accusation having been levelled at the heads of the popular leaders, who throughout the three and half years of war had given every support to the war and the Empire at this critical juncture. Lord Willingdon went on to say that he had studied some of the speeches delivered by the Home Rule Leaders during the past few weeks with care, and they were of such a character—and again he repeated his slander that he could not be sure of their sincerity ("Shame.") Now in regard to that he (the speaker, challenged Lord Willingdon to produce any single word or sentence by any single Home Rule leader within the last few months which would justify this slanderous statement. And Lord Willingdon said that he had studied these speeches with care and attention. (Laughter). His Excellency finally wound up by saying: "I do not think their help will be of a very active character." With these specifice words, with this deliberate accusation it was ludicruous for Lord Willingdon's defenders to come to them and tell them that they had placed an incorrect interpretation upon his Excellency's language. "On the face of that speech" continued the speaker "I say and, unless Lord Willingdon withdraws his words, I shall continue to say, that he invited the Home Rulers to the Conference with the deliberate intention of casting a doubt upon their loyalty and thus insulting them." The object, he supposed, was to frighten them, to compel and coerce them to support the war measures which had been hatched in secret in the Bombay Secretariat. He would not deal with the want of courtesy, want of hospitality displayed by Lord Willingdon. He could only say that as soon as he heard those words, as soon as the accusation was uttered, he was ready to walk out (Cheers) and he would have done so, if Mr. Tilak had not told him that he wanted to speak on the first resolution. It had been said that they, the Home Rulers, had met together beforehand and discussed that matter, and that it was wholly prearranged that they should walk out from the Conference. That statement had been made by certain journals and by many persons. It was not necessary to tell them in that meeting, that that statement was absolutely a lie. It was true that they met on the eve of the Conference to consider what line they should take. Why should they not? But what necessity was there to think about walking out of the Conference, when the Home Rulers had before them the letter written to Mr. Kelker by Lord Willingdon through his Private Secretary that there would be a free criticism and open discussion. Was it to be supposed that they would want to walk out under those circumstances? Was it to be supposed that they could anticipate that Lord Willingdon was deliberately going to break his word and refuse to allow Mr. Tilak to make his speech. He would repeat that when they were called to that Conference practically they were invited to walk into a trap. It was the old story of "'Will you walk into my parlour?' said the spider to the fly!" The Home Rulers were to be the flies. But on this occasion they were to fly for the spider. (Laughter.) Five of them walked out as safe and sound as when they went in but, if anything, rather stronger in their deterinatio to stand to their guns. (Loud cheers). And one big fly remained behind, and instead of being eaten up by the spider he taught the spider a lesson which it would take him a long time to forget. (Loud cheers). He did not think it was necessary for them to justify their attitude further. He would only refer to one single incident in conclusion. He was sorry to say that there was on that occasion one of their Home Rulers, one they had numbered among their leaders, who did not think fit to join them on that occasion, or to join them on the present occasion. After having been insulted by Lord Willingdon, for the insult was on him as much as on anybody else, he went to the War Loan Meeting under Lord Willingdon's Presidency and he there made a speech and used words which were very appropriate. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (hisses and cries of "shame") said that this was no time for shirking. He would say to Mr. Desai and to all those who had not strength and consideration to stand by the Home Rule League that this indeed was not a time for "shirking" but a time for standing by their cause which was the cause of the Empire as well as the cause of India. (Loud cheers).

MR. JAMNADAS.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas after explaining the resolution in Gujarati, said he could not understand in what tongue he should meet Lord Willingdon's speech and his aspersions against the Home Rule League. If Lord Willingdon thought that he was the leader of the people of the Presidency, he wanted him to know that the people did not consider him as leader, but the one who had suffered for the cause of the country and it was Lok. B. G. Tilak. They could not stand an insult levelled against Lok. Tilak, and he could not adequately resent the same. If Lord Willingdon was sincere in his desire to help the cause of the Empire, he ought to have understood that he (Lord Willingdon) could not do that by insulting an association or its members in this fashion, but by rallying them around the cause. Hide-bound resolutions drafted by Government officials and passed by flatterers and sycophants assembled at the meeting, could not find their (Home Rulers') support. If the officials would go on in this fashion irrespective of the people's wishes the administration of the country would be difficult. Home Rulers of this Presidency would never attend a meeting presided over by Lord Willingdon, unless and until he had withdrawn his remarks against the Home Rulers. (Cheers).

MR. SUBEDAR.

Mr. M. Subedar in supporting the resolution said the words that were uttered by Lord Willingdon could not be his own, but they were reproduced by him as by a gramophone record. He merely gave vent to the feelings of such members of the bureaucracy as Mr. L. Robertson and Mr. Pratt and there was only one course open to him, and that was to take them back by another gramophone record. They were prepared to fight to a man against the Germans, but not for the bureaucracy. They were prepared to fight for their Mother-country, India.

THE HON. MR. JINNAH.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah then moved:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the methods and measures of Government for the utilisation of the man-power and the resources of India in the War are not such as to secure their fullest possible development in that,

(a) There is a spirit of distrust of the people running throughout their handling of this great National work.

(b) The officials in charge of the respective departments fail to seek in a spirit of equality the co-operation of the people in the prosecution of the war.

(c) Interminable delay is taking place in the amendment of the Arms Act in order to enable the general body of people to take and carry arms if they so desire.

(d) The commissioned ranks in the Indian Army are not yet thrown open freely to Indians nor are all racial bars and distinctions removed.

(e) The recommendations of the Imperial War Conference at Delhi, for admitting Indians to existing Military Colleges and for establishing new colleges forthwith, have not been given effect to.

This meeting is of opinion that though every loyal citizen of India desires wholeheartedly to respond to the call of the Premier, it is difficult for the leaders to secure full and free response from the people in regard to military services unless the present, policy of the Government of India is changed by removing the abovementioned defects."

Mr. Jinnah said he did not wish to say anything more with regard to the speech of Lord Willingdon at the War Conference than this that Lord Willingdon's speech and his conduct, in his opinion, was the greatest possible blunder. (Hear, hear). Lord Willingdon had undoubtedly—whatever might be said by other people who wanted to defend him—insulted the Home Rule party. The question was what was to be done? He wanted to make clear that they would not depart by a hair's breadth from doing their duty. But that was entirely a matter between Lord Willingdon and themselves; it was a personal matter. So long as Lord Willingdon did not withdraw his insult they could not possibly attend any meeting over which he was presiding. In the next place they should point out to the Government that if they were not able to co-operate fully with Government, they did not mean that they did not wish to co-operate, but what they meant was this: that the Government's policy was such that it did not enable them to get the fullest man-power for the prosecution of the war and defence of the country. He was prepared to accept that the statement with regard to the German menace was a correct one. If that was true, if that was correct, what should be the policy of Government? The policy of Government should be to resort to measures and methods which would enable them to utilise to the fullest the man-power of India. But was the Government doing that? It was for that reason that he was condemning the policy of Government. They would ask him "What do you mean?" What he meant was this: Government's policy was that they wanted five lakhs of sepoys—that was all they wanted. By all means let them have the five lakhs of sepoys, but the Indians had got many more men. They had the flower and the youth of this country, who would fight for this country, for their homes and hearths as nobody would fight.(Cheers). What measures had the Covernment adopted to take up that class and why was it that they had taken no steps? They had at the outbreak of war a feeling of enthusiasm, of loyalty, that the whole of India that was distrusted before was ready to rally round the Empire. Hundreds and thousands of educated men in Bombay, even members of the Bar, volunteers themselves to help the prosecution of the war. That expression of loyalty, that enthusiasm—how was it treated? It was spurned. (Shame.) He knew that their young men studying at Oxford and Cambridge came forward to enlist in the Territorial Army, and the answer was "No." They petitioned to the Secretary of State, and they were informed that the whole question of the Army employment would be considered after the war. What more could they expect the people to do?

GOVERNMENT NOT IN EARNEST.

That was the first wave of enthusiasm on the part of the people of India. A second opportunity then occurred. When the Indian Defence Force Act was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, the country at large hailed that measure and welcomed it. Mr. Tilak welcomed and supported that measure. Mr. Tilak addressed an audience appealing to the young men of this Presidency to come forward and enlist themselves. But when the act became law, when the rules and regulations were framed, it was mutilated and their hearts were again numbed and the bureaucrats were again behind it. It chilled the Indians. At the present moment the Viceroy at the Delhi Conference told them that the situation was very critical. They were told that the German menace was a real one. They were told that their frontiers were not safe, and they were asked to co-operate. That conference after due and careful consideration made some recommendations, and what had the Government done to carry them out? Lord Willingdon had said that the support of the Home Rule party was half-hearted. "My answer is this: that your policy is more than half-hearted to get the fullest man-power of India! You are playing with the people, and you are not in earnest. Your methods and policy are all wrong. I cannot believe that even a bureaucrat is so blind as not to see it. Such policy, such conduct, had been pursued for the last four years, and the conclusion that I come to is this: That they do not trust us and, therefore, are not prepared to allow us to take up arms for the defence of our own motherland and of the Empire. They want us to continue an organisation, which they call an army, which is a sepoy army and nothing else, and they then turn round and tell us that we are not helping them. I say what Mr. Montagu in his speech on the Mesopotamia Report has said. Mr. Montagu put forward the very case that I am going to put forward. He described the Government of India in the following words: he said that the Government of India is 'too wooden, too iron, too ante-deluvian to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view.'"

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said, Mr. Montagu had said that the Indians were not trusted; they were ready to co-operate, and that the share of the Indian people had been greater than that of the Indian Government. "I say," concluded Mr. Jinnah," "that unless you change your policy you will not enable us to help you to the fullest of our power." (Loud cheers).

MR. B. G TILAK.

Mr. B. G. Tilak who was given a prolonged ovation, in seconding said that he doubted the honesty and sincerity of the Bureaucracy and he had sufficient proofs of that. He asked the officials how they were going to get a response to their appeals when they (the people) were treated as aliens in their own land. The chains round the legs of the country and its sons should be removed at once and immediately that is done they would be ready to fight to a man. If the only question was to take away the money and money without thinking of removing the chains, there was nobody who would think of fighting only to get the bureaucratic rule perpetuated. They were invited to the Conference, not to flatter the Governor or the Government—the princes and ruling chiefs and the sycophants assembled there were sufficient for that—but they were distinctly told that there would be allowed criticism and discussion. They were treated to an insult first and afterwards were asked not to talk on the loyalty resolution. It was not possible for him to assure the Government of the people's support to the schemes which were adopted by the Government. They would inform the Government frankly that, as soon as a declaration was made to the effect that Self-Government would be granted to India they would get a response to the call of man-power to the extent of five to ten millions. Sepoys, such as the Government expected to enlist, could not be secured in this way. Their sincerity had been doubted, and his reply was that he had doubts himself about the sincerity of the bureaucracy; he had more proof to prove their insincerity than the Government had to prove Indians' in sincerity. The Secretayr of State had stated that the Government were considering sympathetically the question of granting commissions to Indians, and to that the speaker's reply was this: With regard to the question of supplying men, they were also considering it sympathetically.

A CHALLENGE TO LORD WILLINGDON.

Let the Government give the Indians responsible positions in the Army and treat them fairly and then they would get the requisite number of men. Should Government treat the Indians fairly and equitably, he could promise them at least five thousand men from Maharashtra alone, although he was sanguine that he could get at least 25,000 men. He had come to the meeting to say it solemnly that if the Government could grant them their demands as set forth in the resolutions, he was prepared to give 5,000 men to them. Should he fail in keeping to his promise he was quite prepared to give Rs. 100 as a fine for every man less than that number, and he was ready to give his cheque for Rs. 50,000 in case of his non-fulfilment of his promise. The Home Rulers were a poor people, but they were going to subscribe five lakhs of Rupees to the War Loan. That sum was, of course, not to be included in the general subscription. He would, therefore, say to the Government that they should either withdraw their words, or give the people what they wanted. That talk about insincerity was the bureaucracy's favourite game. He would challenge Lord Willingdon that if the Government were sincere, they should grant the requests of the people. Sincerity did not consist in surrounding themselves with their own partisans and let them clap their hands when the Government nod their head. (Laughter).

Mr. Syud Hossain supported the resolution.

MR MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in supporting the resolution, said that he regretted very much that circumstances should have necessitated their moving such a resolution as was put before the assembly. This was the first time in the history of British rule in India, when men were offered to Government, and the latter were not ready to accept their services. They (the Government) were appealing for co-operation, but they did not give them any facilities. They must know that the time is gone when they could secure support from people who were treated as slaves and not as free citizens. Messrs. Tilak and Gandhi alone would give them men to the extent that the Bureaucracy and its flatterers could never secure.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. N. B. Vibhaker then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

OVERFLOW MEETING AT CHINA BAUG

Owing to the immense crowds which had assembled in the vicinity of Shantaram's Chawl, a large overflow meeting presided over by Mr. Horniman was held in the grounds of the China Baug, where Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vibhakar, Master, N. D. Savarkar and Laxmidas Tairsee addressed the huge gathering.

PROTEST MEETING AT KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch a public meeting will be held at Kalyan, in Sant Tukaram Theatre on Tuesday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the recent speech of H. E. Lord Willingdon against Home Rulers. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya will preside, and Dr. N. Sawarkar of Bombay will speak. The annual report of the District Branch will also be read in the meeting.

THREE INDIANS AMONG SENIOR WRANGLERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., June 17.

The list of Senior Wranglers includes A. C. Banerjee of Calcutta, V. N. Bhide of Poona and K. R. Gunjikar of Bombay.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

SEVERAL VICTIMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16, 10-45 a.m.
Recd. 12-40 a.m., June 17.

Paris.—An official communiqué says: An air-raid alarm was sounded at 11-40 p.m. last night and "all clear" signal was given at 12-45 a.m. Somt bombs were dropped. There were several victims and some material damage was caused.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16, 0-50 p.m.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., June 17.

In this afternoon's communiqué Sir D. Haig says: We entered a post south-westward of Merris and brought back eleven prisoners. We also took seventeen prisoners in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne.

There was considerable activity by hostile arttillery during the night northward of Bethune and between Locre and the Ypres Comines canal. It was especially active on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Dickebusch lake.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TOTAL NEARING FOURTEEN CRORES.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 7 p.m on the 15th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	7,00,96,200
Bombay	2,99,60,100
United Provinces ...	1,03,56,500
Madras	1,01,86,400
Punjab	62,93,600
Minor Administrations	51,87,800
Burma	38,67,600
Central Provinces ...	10,67,500
Bihar & Orissa	9,56,900
Assam	65,600
Total Rs.	13,80,38,200

Total amount of applications received by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive ... ... Rs. 12,150

AUSTRIANS MAKE SMALL PROGRESS.

TROOPS RUSHED UP DURING NIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16, 7-30 a.m.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., June 17.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy telegraphing on Saturday says: The attack on British positions on the Asiago plateau this morning was made by a division consisting of Austrian, German and some Bosnian troops. The enemy's objective apparently was to reach the line of hills about the plateau and Cimadepointe, four kilometres behind the front. The enemy reached our front lines, but made very small progress.

An attack on the right was completely repulsed, but he succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left centre of our line. Following the shell-like depression in which the town of Asiago lies, there is an irregular outline of thickly wooded places. Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds and the ground lends itself to attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty. The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway between Asiago and the little village of Casuna, which follows a marked depression in the ground.

In accordance with the recent German methods the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Valsugana by motor. The preliminary bombardment was very heavy, but gas-shells were sparingly used against us.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

RECENT IMPPOVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12, 9-45 p.m.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said: Since the beginning of the war the following improvements in the conditions of service of Indian Officers and soldiers have been made—namely, free rations are given to all ranks on field service, batta has been increased and special allowances have been granted in respect of service in certain fields of operations outside India. The scale and conditions relating to pensions have been improved and a large number of rewards for distinguished war service in the form of land grants or special pensions have been sanctioned. The pay of ranks above sepoy and sowar has been increased and recruits are given a bonus on joining.

EMIGRATION OF LABOUR TO CEYLON AND MALAY STAES.

Mr. Montagu replying to Sir J. D. Rees said that no material change was contemplated in the existing system of free emigration of labour from India to the Malay States and Ceylon, but suggestions were being considered for removing certain defects in the working.

DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM CHINA.

GERMAN MINISTER'S THREAT IN REICHSTAG.

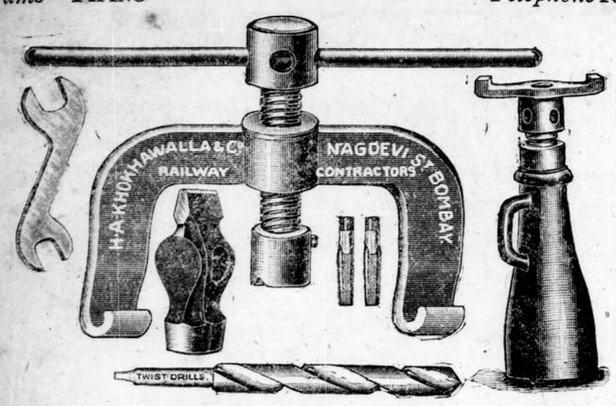
(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 7-35 a.m. June 15.
Recd. 0 40 a.m., June 17.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin telegram states that in the Reichstag replying to a question regarding deportation of Germans from China to Australia, Kriege on behalf of the Foreign Office said that the German Government had taken the most emphatic steps against such a measure and threatened very severe reprisals. H said that the Dutch Minister in Peking recently reported that the danger of deportation of Germans had now been removed.

Replying to a question regarding the exchange of German colonial prisoners, Kriege said it was a disgrace to keep prisoners in the tropics. A considerable number of such prisoners whose health had suffered had been allowed after long negotiations to be repatriated or interned in a neutral country and a speedy return of Germans in Belgian hands in Africa was expected. Negotiations were now pending with Great Britain for the liberation of civilian prisoners, including colonial Germans, both in Great Britain and overseas.

Telegrams "PIPING" *Telephone* No. 716.



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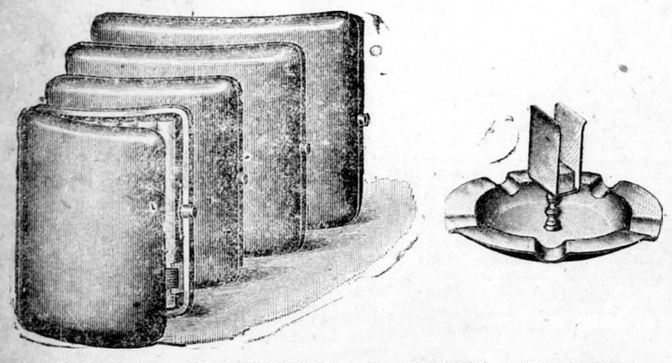

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BATTLE OF THE FORESTS.

ENEMY DEFINITELY CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-50 a.m. June 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. June 15.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters telegraphing on the afternoon of the 13th says:

Along the Matz, the counter-attack pushed the enemy back, by which we recaptured the whole of the enemy's yesterday's gains. This morning our infantry cleared out the last enemy remnants from Melicocq on the south bank of the Matz.

Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest the enemy attacking on a front of four miles crossed Dommiers plateau and gained a footing on the west side of the ravine, separating it from Montigny and Montefontaine plateau. Although markedly inferior in numbers, the French are resisting gallantly and the enemy's progress is slow and costly.

ENEMY HAS THE WORST OF THE FIGHTING.

The enemy has so far engaged five divisions on this battlefield, of whom two are fresh. The attack is apparently only a large diversion with the object of drawing our reserves from the main battlefield west of the Oise, where since Tuesday the enemy has had consistently the worst of the fighting.

On 11th June the enemy sought by a general attack in great force to transform the terribly costly successes of the first two days' fighting into a decisive victory, but his intention was foiled by the French counter-attack, which broke up his preparations, restoring to us an important series of positions.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH COMMAND AND INFANTRY.

Thus, the enemy's whole front was thrown into a state of confusion on the third day and on the following day he merely attempted local attacks without result. If today passed without fresh efforts, we may conclude that for the present the enemy has had enough and that the army which stopped the first rush in March can claim the honour of bringing the third onslaught to a standstill.

The object of the enemy in this battle was the possession of the forests barring the approaches to Paris on the north. This battle of forests will be remembered as another victory for the French command and the indomitable French infantry.

CAREFULLY PREPARED ENEMY ATTACKS

FAILURE TO GAIN OBJECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says the German attack on June 9th had been carefully prepared. The enormous reserve of artillery and gas shells had been accumulated three weeks before and carefully concealed in the woods behind the front. The ground was carefully studied beforehand by the Sturm units selected to lead the attack, who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become familiar with the sector. The Minenwerfer were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking divisions discarded all baggage and equipment, not absolutely indispensable before the battle began, men carrying only arms, ammunition and iron rations.

HOW THE ENEMY FAILED IN OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of the first two days had been previously mapped out. On the 9th the Germans were to reach Tricot, on the Montdidier-Senlis Railway, Mery, Belloy and both sides of Compiegne road. On the 10th, they were to enter Compiegne. The divisions employed included six entirely fresh ones. The attack failed, because in the three days' desperate fighting, the enemy was unable to gain an upper hand on the plateaus west of the river Matz.

Two factors differentiate the battle from others. The first was that there was no surprise in spite of the enemy's efforts at concealment. Secondly, instead of having our main line of resistance perched on a knife edge 600 feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and the river, behind such as on Chemin-des-Dames we were fighting on the ground which was properly organised, and given these essentials of a successful defence, the French infantry can undoubtedly hold the Germans, wherever they choose to attack.

(Continued from Column 4.)

and we shall, therefore, have to fight as never before in all history—as our great and noble French Allies are fighting today—with every ounce of strength, until the great reserve, the cause of freedom still posses has time fully to mobilise.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S CHEAP SNEERS.

"The German War Minister has been sneering at those reserves, saying that they are inconsiderable. He laughs best who laughs last and I think he will live to regret those sneers. I am confident of help coming from other states, especially from America. If I could tell you of the numbers that we have put into the field since the great battle began and which we are now putting in and which we shall put in immediately, the numbers would astonish you, but this is not enough. No effort can be great enough where everything we hold dear is at stake."

In conclusion, Lord Milner warned his hearers against criticising the Allies or former Allies. Nothing was more unreasonable than to abuse Russia. The moral unity of the Allies is basis and root of the greatness of our common cause and it is our most precious asset.

MR. ASQUITH REVIEWS WAR SITUATION.

NEED TO KNOW WHOLE TRUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., June 15.

Mr. Asquith speaking at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club said since the last weeks of March the enemy had seriously progressed along a greater part of the whole western battlefront. The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation. The tide of invasion was not yet stemmed, but once before we had seen an equally grave situation. Whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign it was not going in the faintest degree to weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we had been fighting.

The faculties we most needed were courage and patience, but we must feel we know the whole truth. We had reached a stage when far more was to be gained than lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favourable or otherwise. (Cheers). The old diplomatic machinery had had its day and must take its place among antiquities.

BRITAIN'S ARMY OF SEVEN MILLIONS.

LATER.

In his speech at the luncheon at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Asquith said the Empire had raised an army, including labour units, of not less than seven millions, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted war credits approaching 7,000 millions sterling. British people throughout the breadth and length of the Empire were ready to face with clear conscience, clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances.

"WE MUST TAKE LARGE VIEWS."

He did not believe that even the long strain of the war had hampered the people's steadiness of judgment, but we ought to guard against the danger of losing the sense of proportion in the stress of daily and hourly bulletins regarding doubtful battles and yielding ground. We must take large views backwards and forwards, seeking to measure events by their real and lasting significance.

"Let us keep our eyes fixed and our hearts set on the dominating purposes to which we deliberately consecrated the resources and energies of the Empire with unwavering faith and in the certainty that they will be achieved." (Cheers).

WHERE THE GERMANS SCORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 15.

The following is the substance of a review of the military situation received from a well-informed source:—

The attack which began on June 9th, undoubtedly failed to attain anything like its object, but the enemy has not yet fully shown his hand. A few of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been engaged but these have probably been made up. On March 21st, the German stratagic reserve numbered well over eighty divisions.

Where the German score is in the rapidity with which they advance after initial success. This power is due to the special training of the infantry, machine-gunners and artillery. All last year the Eastern Front was used almost wholly for training in open warfare. Storm troops are specially highly trained and are supported by exceptionally mobile field-artillery. Except for these picked troops, the German infantry is certainly not superior and is probably inferior to the French and the British.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF RESERVES.

The Allies never possessed sufficiently largely reserves for an attack on such a scale as the Germans have been attacking. Moreover the Allies have never been able to retain troops out of the line for the purpose of training them in open warfare on the same scale as the Germans, but it should not be imagined that the enemy has evolved a system with which we are unable to deal.

"NO EFFORT CAN BE GREAT ENOUGH."

LORD MILNER ON THE GERMAN MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 15.

Lord Milner, speaking at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, said it was an uplifting thought in the fiercest trial that the country had ever experienced that we were a more united nation than we had been in living memory. Germany's war lords had made the issue clear. The military party had all Germany under its feet. Her ideal of the future of mankind was a central European bloc of irresistible strength supported by giant industries and drawing raw material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms—a peace with servile States working for the profit of the paramount empire.

"It is illustrated to-day in the case of Russia and Rumania. It is certain that the object is unattainable (Cheers). They will fail as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul has failed from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. To-day we are at climax of Germany's power

(Continued in Column 3.)

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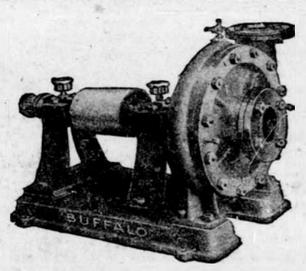

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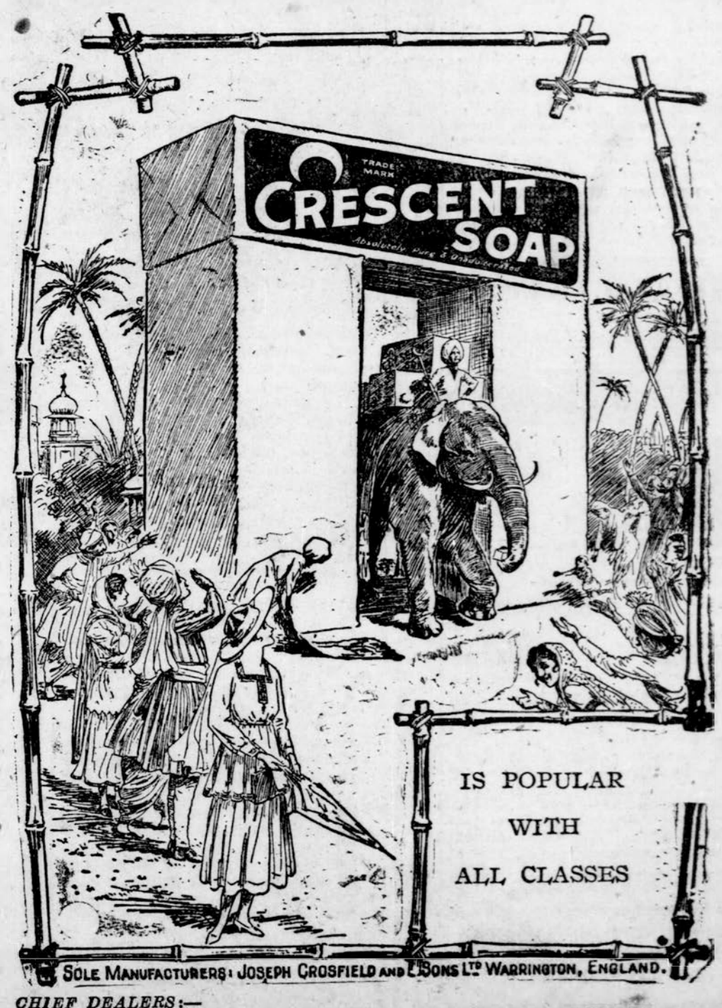

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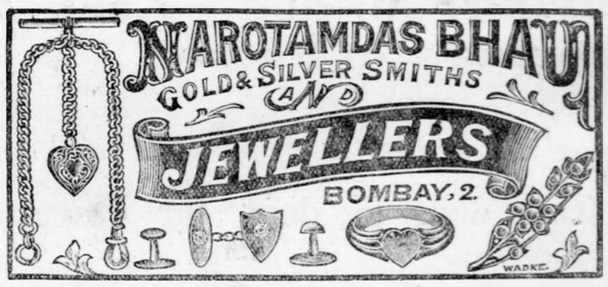

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